

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1980

Established 1887

# Carter Asks SALT-2 Delay In Move Against Russians

## Tass Claims U.S. Distorts Afghan Role

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP) — The Soviet Union accused President Carter today of making "bellicose and wicked" statements and of distorting the "essence and meaning" of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Tass accused Mr. Carter and high-ranking Washington officials of spearheading a "frenzied propaganda outcry" that "breaks all records for hypocrisy and lies."

The commentary came a day after Mr. Carter recalled the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Thomas Watson Jr.

Last week, the Russians sent up to 45,000 troops into Afghanistan. The Soviet troops have been fighting Moslem rebels, who have been trying for 20 months to oust a succession of three Marxist regimes in Afghanistan.

The Tass commentary focused on Mr. Carter's remarks during a television interview on Monday, when Mr. Carter accused Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev of giving a false account of Soviet actions in last week's intervention in Afghanistan.

Dramatic Change  
Mr. Carter said that the Soviet actions in Afghanistan caused a dramatic change in his view of U.S.-Soviet relations. He said that it was imperative that world leaders act quickly to "make it clear to the Soviets that they cannot take this action to violate world peace without severe political consequences."

Tass political observer Vladimir Goncharov wrote that there are "two distinctive features" about the West's outcry over the Afghan situation: "First, it breaks all records for hypocrisy and lies; second, the highest-ranking figures of Washington's administration have directly joined in it."

"Speaking in an ABC television interview — an interview that was bellicose and wicked — the U.S. president maliciously attacked the Soviet Union's policy, distorted its essence and meaning," Tass said.

The commentary restated previous Soviet justifications for the intervention, citing Article 51 of the United Nations charter about repelling outside aggression as well as a provision of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty signed last year.

Requests Are Cited  
"The Afghan government has repeatedly turned to the Soviet Union with requests for military aid in answer to the armed interference of imperialist forces," Tass said.

It added that "the U.S.S.R. did not conceal that it will not allow the turning of Afghanistan into a base for preparing imperialist aggression."

Tass contended that "it is precisely (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



President Carter presides over a National Security Council review of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. To his right, the White House meeting, is Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; to his left are Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Secretary of the Navy Graham Claytor.

## Near Pakistani Border

## Afghan City Reported Besieged

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 — Soviet troops in Afghanistan today were gathered around the provincial city of Jalalabad near the Pakistani border. Western diplomatic sources said. Unconfirmed reports from travelers arriving in Jalalabad, however, that the Soviet troops had captured the city.

Jalalabad is about 60 miles from the Pakistani border on the main road between Kabul, Afghanistan, and Peshawar, Pakistan. The diplomatic sources said that the Soviet moves indicated that they were attempting to secure control of major provincial cities in their campaign to crush Moslem rebels.

Travelers arriving in Pakistan told the Pakistani newspaper Jang that Soviet troops had occupied Jalalabad last week. The travelers also were quoted as saying that the Russians had occupied Kandahar yesterday after two days of clashes that pitted some Afghan government troops who fought alongside the Russians against others fighting against them.

The diplomatic sources in New Delhi said that the Russians had reached other provincial centers but did not identify them. "Clearly, their intention is to take over the country, lock, stock and barrel," a diplomat said. "And when they want to do that, you send troops to all tribes."

Tribe chiefs in the Pakistani side of the border said that the Russians had surrounded Jalalabad and were preparing to attack Afghan government troops inside the city

who have refused to support the new government of Babrak Karmal.

Diplomats in New Delhi said that it was unclear whether the Russians were merely taking up routine positions around the city or were preparing for a battle. "We do have signs of Russian activity in Jalalabad," a Western diplomat said.

The sources said that a large contingent of Soviet forces also was heading for the province of Paktia, which borders Pakistan and which the rebels have intermittently controlled in recent months.

The Press Trust of India reported that the troops, estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000, were supported by about 1,000 tanks and an undetermined number of warplanes, including advanced types of MiG fighters. "More Soviet troops are pouring into Afghanistan, according to highly reliable sources at Kabul airport," the news agency said.

Rebel spokesmen in Islamabad, Pakistan, today claimed their first victory over Soviet troops. They said that tribal guerrillas ambushed a column moving on the provincial town of Bamiyan and forced it to withdraw. Several tanks and armored vehicles were blown up by mines, the spokesmen said. The rebels also claimed that their guerrillas had blunted Soviet military moves in Paktia and Takhar provinces.

Meanwhile, a group of reporters who arrived last night in Kabul were driven to security agencies from the airport through the city to a remote hotel, then kept inside. This morning, they were taken to the airport and forced to leave. An official said that foreign journalists would not be allowed into the country for at least 10 to 12 more days. "We are very sorry," he said, "but you see how very busy we are right now."

Meanwhile, Tass denied a report by the Pakistani newspaper Jang that the Russian ruble had become the new Afghan currency. A Tass spokesman said that reports of a change in the Afghan currency were an invention "to discredit the revolutionary government of the Afghan republic."

In Kabul, the streets were quiet with only a minimal number of Soviet troops around key installations, a sharp contrast from recent days when Soviet combat troops and tanks patrolled the streets. The reduced Soviet presence indicated that the Russians believed that Kabul was under control, a diplomat in New Delhi said.

## Soviet Official Dies

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (UPI) — Viktor Semenov, 33, a Soviet Union's first deputy minister of internal affairs, died in Afghanistan last Friday just after the Soviet

## Nenni Rites in Rome Attended by 300,000

ROME, Jan. 3 (Reuters) — About 300,000 persons gathered here today for the funeral of Pietro Nenni, Italy's most prominent Socialist. Nenni, 68, died Tuesday.

The mourners carried torches and scarlet carnations as the body was brought from the Senate, of which Nenni was a life member. Italian politicians and European Socialist leaders joined the procession, while onlookers applauded and shouted "Pietro, Pietro."

## Other Action Expected in Next 2 Days

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (IHT) — President Carter, further demonstrating displeasure with Moscow over its military moves in Afghanistan, today asked Senate leaders to delay debate of the SALT-2 treaty in a widening U.S. response to the new crisis.

The president, however, said he was not withdrawing the treaty from Senate consideration.

Other U.S. moves taken in response to the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan are expected to be announced in the next 48 hours.

After recalling Ambassador Thomas Watson from Moscow for consultations — itself a show of displeasure — Mr. Carter yesterday decided on other steps that White House officials said would go beyond verbal or symbolic gestures.

[Tass said today that Mr. Carter's call for a delay in considering the SALT-2 treaty was made on the "pretext of [Soviet] military aid" to Afghanistan, the Associated Press reported. "As is known," said Tass, the treaty is "needed by the United States no less than by the Soviet Union."

"The American administration and U.S. reactionary circles, interested in the heating up of the nuclear arms race, have long worked for a delay in the ratification of the SALT-2 treaty," Tass said.]

Said one White House official, noting that Mr. Carter used the same words in meeting yesterday with the National Security Council: "The Soviet Union must expect serious consequences from its behavior."

Even before Mr. Carter's letter to Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., requesting the delay in Senate consideration of SALT-2, key senators had said the Soviet moves had killed chances for ratification of the pact for the present; indeed, Senate leaders had told the White House privately that it would be impossible to pass the treaty in the current atmosphere. Sen. Byrd agreed to the postponement request.

Officials would not disclose the decisions last night, but they are expected to include U.S. backing for a proposal by European and Third World nations to put the Soviet armed incursion into neighboring Afghanistan before the UN Security Council.

Other possible U.S. actions could include: halting commercial credits and cultural exchanges with the Russians; curbing sales to Moscow of such high technology items as computers and possibly halting U.S. wheat sales; canceling regular flights to the United States by the Soviet airline Aeroflot and reducing the Soviet diplomatic presence in the United States from its current level of about 900 officials.

In announcing Mr. Carter's move to delay SALT-2 consideration, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Seeks China's Backing To Bolster Pakistan Defense

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT) — The Carter administration is seeking China's cooperation in shorting up Pakistan's defenses against Soviet military pressure, possibly including a proposal for an increase of arms sent from both governments, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials said that a U.S.-Chinese effort to strengthen Pakistan's defenses was one of several steps toward closer security collaboration between Washington and Peking that would be discussed during Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's forthcoming visit to China.

The visit, which begins this weekend, was scheduled several months ago, but a senior official said yesterday that Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan had given the Brown mission a new dimension.

Asserting that "the Soviets have forced us and the Chinese into a posture in which we both see the world in the same way," the aide said that closer security ties with Peking were viewed by many officials as a principal way the United States could respond to Moscow's actions in Afghanistan. Accordingly, some aides asserted that the Brown visit would constitute an im-

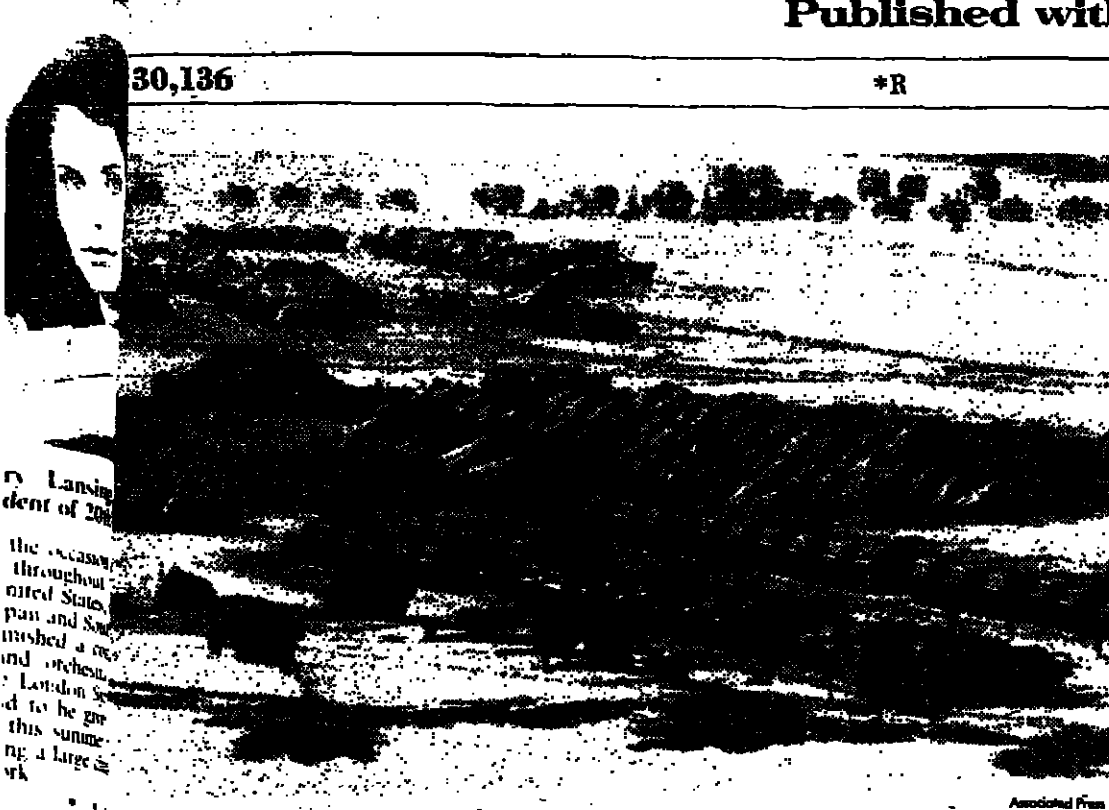
portant turning point in administration policy, ending President Carter's preference for an "even-handed" approach to relations with Peking and Moscow.

Mr. Brown's agenda for his visit to Peking was reportedly a major topic of a National Security Council meeting at the White House yesterday and officials emphasized that the details of the mission remained to be worked out. However, they said that, in addition to focusing on the immediate situation in Afghanistan, Mr. Brown was also likely to discuss longer-range forms of security cooperation in Peking, including Western sales to China and possible U.S. exports of military-related technology.

Officials said that Mr. Carter had recently approved a plan to provide Peking access to a new American photo reconnaissance satellite, known as the Landsat D. The satellite, which would be launched in the early 1980s, is to be used for civilian purposes but officials said that much of the technology involved in the system would have direct military applications.

The administration's apparent interest in coordinating security policy toward Pakistan with Peking (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Soviet armored vehicles are lined up yesterday at the southern edge of the airport at Kabul.

## Gold Hits \$634, Dollar Weakens; Technical Squeeze Cited for Rise

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ) — The extreme volatility in gold and other metals markets today was attributed to speculative dealings by gold traders.

The huge leap in gold prices in the morning set off a negative reaction in most financial markets. At the London morning fixing, the price of the 12.5-kilo gold bar was set at a record high \$632 per troy ounce, up a record \$73 from the previous afternoon.

At the afternoon fixing, the price was set at a record \$634. However, as the dollar started to firm in the late afternoon, gold eased a bit to finish around \$630, up \$62.50 from late yesterday.

Rebound in New York  
[In later New York trading, the price of gold rebounded to \$625 although it was still off from the New York peak of \$640, Reuters reported.]

Dealers said that many bullion market participants were apparently expecting to submit winning bids at yesterday's International Monetary Fund auction of 444,000 ounces. They needed some of the

losses while prices of many metals fell from day's highs.

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## Khomeini Rejects Meeting

## Waldheim Promises UN Inquiry on Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 3 (AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim pledged today that the United Nations would investigate alleged human rights violations under the regime of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Earlier, Mr. Waldheim was barred by demonstrators from visiting the graves of Islamic revolutionaries at a cemetery outside Tehran, met a group of crippled Iranians who were said to be victims of the shah's regime, and conferred with the country's revolutionary leaders.

But Mr. Waldheim's mission here was dealt a setback when a spokesman for the ruling Revolutionary Council said that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, would not meet the secretary-general.

As Mr. Waldheim spent his third day here, tens of thousands of protesters staged one of the biggest demonstrations in weeks outside the U.S. Embassy, where the hostages have been held by militants since Nov. 4.

Nearly 250 to 300 persons protesting Soviet intervention in Afghanistan tried for the second time this week to storm the Soviet Embassy. An embassy spokesman said that some of protesters, who were

Afghan residents of Iran, tried to enter the compound but withdrew after revolutionary guards fired into the air.

Mr. Waldheim would give no details of his discussions with Iranian officials. He said after attending a two-hour session of the Revolutionary Council tonight that the meeting was "important and constructive."

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said: "It was not a matter of making progress, but the fact that we exchanged views."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh also reaffirmed that "the basic problem is the return of the shah" to stand trial in Iran. The militants holding the embassy insist that they will not free their hostages until the shah, who is in Paris, is returned.

The Iranian government has contended that Mr. Waldheim came to Tehran to hear its side of the dispute with the United States, not to negotiate the release of the hostages. But Mr. Waldheim's commitment to investigate the rule of the shah appears to represent a possible avenue of reconciliation. He did not say precisely what form such a UN investigation would take.

## Cemetery Visit

Mr. Waldheim began his day with a helicopter flight to a cemetery on Tehran's southern outskirts, where he intended to lay a wreath on the graves of revolutionaries who died fighting to overthrow the shah.

He went to the cemetery in response to a demand by the militants holding the U.S. Embassy.

After his helicopter touched down and he entered a limousine for a short ride to the cemetery site, about 500 persons who were visiting nearby graves rushed over and, in an apparently impromptu demonstration, swarmed around the car, chanting slogans against Mr. Waldheim and the United States.

The sudden rush by the cemetery crowd apparently caught police and revolutionary guards by surprise. Only about 20 were stationed at the area where Mr. Waldheim landed, and they were unable to hold back the crowd.

Mr. Waldheim, visibly shaken, was seen shouting "Go! Go!" to his driver, and the car sped away. He re-entered the helicopter and flew back into the city.

Later he met with hundreds of crippled, blind and otherwise disabled Iranians identified as victims of official brutality under the shah. "The shah must return! The shah must be executed!" they chanted.



UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim (center) shows concern as he and aides prepare to leave an Iranian cemetery by helicopter yesterday. Their car had been surrounded by protesters who kept them from visiting graves of Islamic revolutionaries.

Mr. Waldheim said that he was "moved and shocked by what I have seen here... I shall bring this message of suffering to the United Nations and before the world community." He added: "We will inquire into the violation of human rights by the previous regime."

## Criticism Grows

Meanwhile, the Iranian media appeared to step up their criticism of Mr. Waldheim. "We should be on guard because Waldheim's line

## Egyptian Official On 5-Nation Trip

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (UPI) — Vice President Hosni Mubarak left today on a five-nation tour that will include the United States and China.

Officials said the aim of the tour was to cement bilateral relations and hold consultations on the general Middle Eastern situation, notably the Egyptian-Israeli peace-making process, the Iranian-U.S. crisis and Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The first stop in the two-week swing will be Oman. Mr. Mubarak will then proceed to China, North Korea and the United States, where he will confer with President Carter before going on to West Germany.

is one which has always started at Washington and ended at Tel Aviv," a commentary in the daily Kayhan said.

The demonstrators outside the U.S. Embassy issued a resolution directed at Mr. Waldheim that declared: "You must know that it is only by seeking the extradition of the criminal [shah] that your problem will be solved."

Kayhan also said that an unspecified number of arrests had been made in connection with a reported plot to assassinate Mr. Waldheim. Mr. Ghotbzadeh said yesterday that such a conspiracy, with foreign backing, had been uncovered.

Mr. Waldheim is due to report to the Security Council on Monday, when the council is to decide whether to impose economic sanctions on Iran.

In other developments: A spokesman for the International Court of Justice in The Hague said that the United States is to present a formal legal brief to the court Jan. 15 to begin the second and final stage of its action against Iran in the embassy seizure. The court ordered the Iranians last month to free the hostages.

A Pentagon spokesman said that Oman, Somalia and Kenya had been receptive to requests that U.S. forces be allowed to use military bases on their soil. U.S. interest in bases in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea region has grown during the Iranian crisis.

## Terrorists Claim Killing of El Al Aide in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Jan. 3 (AP) — A Turkish terrorist organization calling itself the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit today claimed responsibility for the slaying of an El Al station manager last night in an Istanbul suburb.

Telephone callers claiming to represent the group told newspapers that the slaying of Abraham Elazar was "designed to retaliate against the Israeli massacre of Palestinians." The anonymous callers also were quoted as claiming that Mr. Elazar was an agent of the Israeli state security organization.

Mr. Elazar was shot as he drove to the city in his private car from Yesilkoy International Airport, police sources said. He died while being taken to a hospital. Initial reports said that the gunmen used Soviet-made weapons.

The airline manager was the second Israeli official slain in Turkey in a decade. In 1971, terrorists kidnapped and killed Israeli Consul Ephraim Elrom in Istanbul.

## Tass Says Carter Distorts Soviet Role in Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

ly the U.S. CIA, together with British and Chinese special services, which trained, armed and sent across Afghanistan's borders criminal gangs of terrorists."

Tass repeated earlier Moscow claims that troops dispatched to Afghanistan amount to a "limited Soviet military contingent, which will be used solely for assistance in repelling interference in Afghanistan's affairs from the outside."

It asserted that "political figures and the leading press media of the West did not say a word of condemnation of the fanatical bandits fighting against the Kabul regime."

The rebels, Tass said, "in their frenzy and fury burn whole villages to the ground, massacre whole families, put out the eyes and cut off the

hands of activists of the people's power, without sparing even old people, women and children.

"Both political figures and the Western press media have been and remain tight-lipped — thus taking brutal murderers under their protection," the commentary said.

## Reports From Kabul

Soviet newspaper correspondents in Kabul indicated today that anti-government terrorists were continuing armed operations in Kabul and the countryside.

Izvestia said that a "terrorist act by counterrevolutionary forces" had cut Kabul's telephone and telecommunication with the outside world, and that a "terrorist and saboteur" was killed by his own hand grenade as he attempted to attack a school.

It quoted an Afghan government communiqué as saying "provocative activities" in the country have been carried out with "the support of foreign imperialist reactionary circles."

Pravda, also reporting from Kabul, said that it would be "wrong to think that foreign interference has ceased, and that counterrevolutionaries have put down their arms."

## U.K. Moves to Curb North Sea Oil Output

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Jan. 3 (WP) — Britain, which later this year will be producing more oil from the North Sea than it consumes, is moving to restrict production to prevent the rapid depletion of its limited reserves.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government is currently reviewing ways to control production without discouraging oil companies operating in the North Sea. The controls are to be presented to Parliament and the oil companies in the next few months.

This major change in policy by the government, which had previously sought to exploit its recently discovered oil as quickly as possible to raise badly needed revenue, was revealed offhandedly by Energy Secretary David Howell in a wide-ranging chat with British reporters yesterday.

Without production controls, Britain could be forced to become a new importer of oil again as soon as the late 1980s. With restrictions, it may remain self-sufficient for another decade.

But if production is slowed by even 10 or 20 percent of what had been expected during the peak years of the 1980s, Britain will have substantially less oil to export to its Common Market partners, which will displease them. It also will make the total world oil supply that much tighter, which might displease the United States.

It also appears that Britain will further upset its European customers and the United States, which wants to keep oil prices down worldwide, by allowing the price of its North Sea oil to rise sharply again to around the top-of-the-export market \$24 to \$35 a barrel charged for similar lightweight, high-grade oil from the North African oil producers — Libya, Algeria and Nigeria.

Yesterday, Mr. Howell urged the government-owned British National Oil Corp. (BNOC), which sets North Sea oil prices through complicated middle-man trading agreements, to use restraint in raising the price. Mr. Howell pointed out that because Britain continued to import lower grades of oil while exporting nearly half its North Sea oil at higher prices, higher world oil prices also will be felt here in stiffer gasoline prices and increased inflation.

But Mr. Howell said later that BNOC is required by its trading agreements with oil companies to charge the going "market price" for the grade of oil produced from the North Sea and that Mrs. Thatcher's government is still committed to avoid direct interference with market forces.

Oil experts here expect the price of Britain's oil to jump from \$26.50 a barrel to \$30 or higher, possibly with an added surcharge of several dollars, like the surcharge unofficially used by the North African producers to charge more than their official price of \$30 a barrel. If world oil prices then drop a little, as Mr. Howell believes they might during the expected recession this year, the surcharge can be reduced or removed.

Britain's partners in the European Economic Community, particularly West Germany and France, are already unhappy about the high price they pay for North Sea oil from their fellow Common Market

member. They point out that Britain's prices exceed those of moderates in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, who charge several dollars less a barrel for lower grades of oil, and ask why Common Market partners cannot be given special consideration by Britain.

## 'Common Resource'

Some EEC officials believe Britain's oil should be considered a "common resource" of the Common Market, with supply guaranteed at bargain prices to its members, a position the British strongly oppose. These EEC officials also contend that restrictions on North Sea production could violate the market's Treaty of Rome, which British officials believe is too vague to violate.

At a recent EEC meeting, Britain blocked formal proposals that its oil production be adjusted to meet the needs of the other eight members. At a subsequent meeting of the oil consuming countries of the International Energy Agency, Britain also blocked a suggestion that an IEA member who is also an oil producer, like Britain, should ensure that it did not push up world oil prices.

North Sea oil is the only bright spot in the ailing British economy. Its export makes it possible to balance Britain's foreign exchange. Its tax and royalty revenues help keep income and sales tax rates from rising higher. And temporary oil self-sufficiency gives Britain time to develop conservation programs, coal and nuclear energy before it becomes a net oil importer again.

Among the output controls being

discussed inside the government according to informed sources, tightening regulation of production by private companies and development of some oil fields. BNOC officials believe neither BNOC nor the company would be harmed by slow-down, cause oil extracted later, probably bring still higher prices.

## Philippines Feels Quake

MANILA, Jan. 3 (AP) — strong Pacific earthquake was in several cities in the southern Philippines early today, but officials said they had no reports of damage or casualties. The center of quake was situated 650 miles southeast of Manila, east of the Philippine archipelago.

## Sandis Seek Islamic Conference on Afghanistan

## Turk Slain in Attack on Soviet Consulate

From Agency Dispatches

ISTANBUL, Jan. 3 — A high school student among a group of youths who attacked the Soviet Consulate today to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was killed by Turkish security guards, police said. Two persons were reported slightly wounded.

Demonstrators also protested at Soviet missions in Calcutta and Khartoum, Sudan. No injuries were reported there.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia today called on Arab and Moslem countries to take a united stand against the Soviet intervention and Arab diplomatic sources said that a conference of Islamic nations will be convened by the middle of the month to discuss the Soviet move.

The intervention, which brings Soviet combat troops to within 350 miles of the Arabian Sea, has been condemned by all the conservative oil-producing states in the Gulf region.

## Rebel Support

Saudi Arabia is supporting the Moslem rebels in Afghanistan with money and arms, the Arab diplomatic sources said. The aid is being funneled through Islamabad, Pakistan, to the pro-Pakistan wing of the Afghan opposition movement, they said.

In Colombo, the Sri Lankan government today called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its military contingent from Afghan territory immediately.

The shootout today in Istanbul began after 30 to 40 youths marched to the heavily guarded Soviet Consulate in central Istanbul, a police source said. The group, shouting slogans against the intervention in Afghanistan, fired pistols at the windows and the gate, police quoted witnesses as saying.

The attackers reportedly tried to enter the compound but were driven back by warning shots from Turkish security guards and soldiers at the gate. When the youths continued to ignore warnings, security forces shot at them, killing a high school student, according to the police. A passer-by was wounded in the hand and a soldier was wounded in the leg, they said.

## Steel Union Chief Asks Concession In British Strike

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ) — A leader of the strike against the British Steel Corp. today proposed that the talks could be reopened if the state-owned company offers part of its designated productivity bonus as wages.

The proposal was made by Bill Sims, leader of the 90,000-member Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, which two days ago, joined by 13,000 blast-furnace workers, began Britain's first steel strike in 54 years.

British Steel had offered raises of 6 percent, contingent on productivity gains and manning reductions. The company has said that an additional 10 percent in wages could result from local productivity deals. Inflation last year was 17.5 percent, and the unions have demanded 16 percent raises. Workers' wages average \$166.50 a week.

## Pertini Urges Minister to Quit

ROME, Jan. 3 (AP) — Italian President Sandro Pertini has publicly urged a minister to resign for having said that he is thinking about leaving Italy because parties and unions have made such a mess of the country.

"I don't want to resign," Massimo Severo Giannini, a minister without portfolio and the nation's top expert on state administration, said today, adding that many politicians share his opinion.

Mr. Pertini was angered by an interview in Oggi magazine quoting Mr. Giannini as describing Italy as "irrecoverable" because politicians "are not up to the task. The problem is that political parties are going separate ways and trade unions are bickering among themselves all the time." He also said that he was nursing again "my old idea of leaving Italy."

## Polish Minister Quits

WARSAW, Jan. 3 (AP) — Foreign Trade Minister Jerzy Olczewski, 58, has resigned for health reasons, the news agency PAP reported yesterday. He had headed the ministry since 1974.

## Carter Asks Senate to Delay SALT Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

White House spokesman Jody Powell said today that President Jimmy Carter "believes that ratification is in the national security interests of the United States, he has concluded that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in defiance of the UN charter has made consideration of the SALT-2 treaty inappropriate at this time."

The postponement in considering the arms limitation treaty, Mr. Powell said, would continue while the president and Congress "assess Soviet actions and intentions and determine their attention to legislative and other measures required to respond to the crisis created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan." He did not elaborate.

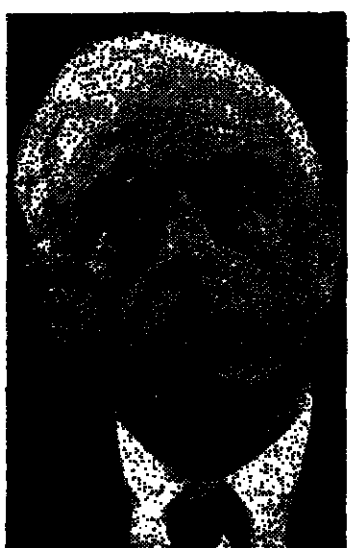
But one White House official said that the administration was considering legislation "that would contribute to the stability and national independence in that region of the world." That led to speculation that legislation permitting a renewal of U.S. arms aid to Pakistan, which borders on Afghanistan, was being considered.

A senior White House official said yesterday that the president's decisions taken in response to the Soviet actions do not involve U.S. military moves. He also said there are no plans presently for a high-level mission to countries near Afghanistan. There has been speculation about a possible visit by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance or other top officials to discuss additional security measures with other countries in the region.

In his letter to Sen. Byrd, the president said, "As you know, I continue to share your view that the SALT-2 treaty is in the national security interest of the United States and the entire world, and that it should be taken up by the Senate as soon as these more urgent issues have been addressed."

A White House official said last night, however, that the timing of Senate consideration of SALT-2 will be affected by both the Iranian crisis and the invasion of Afghanistan, strongly suggesting the possibility of an indefinite postponement.

At the State Department, spokesman Hoddgdon Carter 3d said, the president's move does not mean the



Thomas Watson

death of the arms agreement, which was signed by the president and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna last June after seven years of negotiations.

SALT is at this point being deferred because of the invasion of an atmosphere by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which clearly affects its standing in this country at the moment," said the spokesman.

"This does not in any way suggest that we do not find that treaty to be in our interest, nor does it suggest we do not intend to pursue that treaty."

What has been done about SALT is a decision based upon a new reality created by the Afghan invasion."

The recall of Mr. Watson from Moscow was a diplomatic retaliation. White House officials said. It was believed almost unprecedented in U.S.-Soviet relations; in past crises with Moscow, U.S. ambassadors have usually remained at their posts.

While a broad range of U.S. retaliatory moves has been discussed in recent days, several involve diplomatic and political problems. For instance, an embargo on grain sales might be a popular move, but Mr. Carter has pledged never to use food as a political weapon. Moreover, grain embargoes are especially

sensitive subjects in farm states such as Iowa, where Mr. Carter faces his first re-election test in precinct caucuses in less than two weeks.

Officials said that the possibility of moves to boycott the summer Olympic games in Moscow was a priority matter. A senior West German diplomat suggested today in discussions between German Secretary of State Walter Christopher and European allies last week, but Olympic officials' number of Western countries had rejected the idea.

In the last few days, both Israel and Egypt have offered the U.S. States the use of their military aid to increase U.S. power in the area; yesterday, Hoddgdon Carter said those offers were being considered.

The State Department spokesman yesterday also sharply announced the Russians for an abrupt in Ivestia charging that the U.S. had tried to turn Afghanistan into a "so-called ally" of the U.S. intelligence of people. The spokesman said the U.S. was not a Soviet ally, but a country with a reality of Soviet intervention."

He added that the Afghan had not been helped by out powers, as Moscow has charged.

Other officials said the only given the insurgents rebel against the Marxist government. Kabul had been small arms as given to them from Pakistan's same Pashtun ethnic group.

## Chinese Float Gifts By Sea to Taiwan

PEKING, Jan. 3 (AP) — Inhabitants of Fujian Province have been new year's greeting cards gifts across the Taiwan Strait. The gifts, the newspaper Workers' Daily said, were sent by sea.

The gifts, tied to balloons, included local wine, food specialties, tobacco, handicraft products and Chinese medicinal herbs. Taiwan lacks the paper, said the wish of the people on the island "to share happiness with patriots on Taiwan."

## 50 Arabs Protest West Bank Site

KIRYAT ARBA, Israeli-occupied West Bank, Jan. 3 (UPI) — Scuffling broke out today between Arabs and Israeli troops during a demonstration by 50 persons protesting the start of construction in an area claimed as Arab land.

Troops arrested Ahmed Sultan, 15, who tried to grab a rifle from a soldier and hit him. The scuffling occurred at a roadblock manned by 10 soldiers near Hebron, the Arab town adjacent to the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba.

The demonstrators, among them Hebron Mayor Fahd Kawasme, were protesting the construction of a road leading to a hill a mile north of Hebron where 500 housing units reportedly are planned for the expansion of Kiryat Arba.

## German Aide to Mideast

BONN, Jan. 3 (AP) — Economics Minister Otto Lambdordt will fly to the Middle East Saturday for an eight-day visit.

## Brown to Visit Peking

## China's Backing Is Sought for Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

stands in sharp contrast to the situation in the 1960s, when successive administrations sought to

discourage military ties between Islamabad and the Communist government in Peking. Since the mid-1960s, however, China and Pakistan have maintained close ties and in recent years Peking supplanted Washington as Islamabad's major supplier of arms.

The administration is said to be interested in bolstering Chinese military aid to Pakistan because of the constraints confronting the United States in providing its own arms assistance. The United States, since the early 1970s, has attempted to limit arms sales to both India and Pakistan; more recently, evidence that Islamabad was moving to acquire nuclear weapons led the administration last March to suspend all military aid to Pakistan.

## Congressional Backing Needed

The administration has started talks with Pakistani officials on resuming military aid, but Congress would have to approve any concrete actions. Meanwhile, Indian diplomats have already expressed their displeasure at the prospect of any new arms sales to Pakistan.

China, however, is already providing Pakistan with military equipment and is thought by some officials to be shipping small arms to rebel groups fighting within Afghanistan. China is also said to possess large quantities of military equipment, automatic rifles, grenade launchers and air defense missiles that, if rapidly distributed, would significantly bolster the ability of Pakistani forces to deal with trouble along the border with Afghanistan.

While emphasizing the problems of any large-scale U.S. effort to arm Pakistan, officials stressed that over the longer term, the administration wanted to help modernize the country's armed forces. They said an earlier American offer to sell Pakistan 50 F-5 fighters still is good and that talks were also under way on replacing Pakistan's force of obsolete U.S.-built tanks.

Beyond Pakistan, officials said that Brown was likely to raise other security issues in Peking, particu-

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## Criticism

Publicans Signal Shift  
Against Carter Over Iran

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP) — A growing number of Republicans are signaling a shift in their support for President Jimmy Carter's policies in the Iran hostage crisis. The shift is being made by several of the Republican candidates for the 1980 presidential election, including Ronald Reagan, who is leading in the polls. Reagan's campaign manager, Mark Aldrich, said that Reagan would support a "strong, clear, and consistent" policy on Iran. He also said that Reagan would support a "firm and consistent" policy on Iran. Aldrich said that Reagan would support a "firm and consistent" policy on Iran. He also said that Reagan would support a "firm and consistent" policy on Iran.

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**FAREWELL TO THE LEADER** — Gretchen Dutschke (center) and her daughter are surrounded by former followers of Rudolf Dutschke at his funeral in West Berlin yesterday. Mr. Dutschke, who was known as Red Rudi when he led the German students' revolt in 1968, died Christmas Eve after an accident at his home in Denmark. He was 39. About 3,000 persons attended the funeral, it was reported.

## Inflation at 80% Rate

Liberalized Politics at Stake  
In Brazil Economy Reform

By Warren Hoge

BRASILIA (NYT) — In a recent cartoon Brazil's head of state and his chief cabinet officer are pictured from the rear as they address a political rally spread out beyond their pillars of power.

"Without doubt, the measures we have taken are drastic," says the president, Jose Baptista de Figueiredo. "But," continues the minister of planning, Antonio Delfim Netto, "we are sure that in the end everything will work out right."

Both men are jabbing at the air in certainty with one hand. With the other they are crossing their fingers behind their backs.

The measures to which Gen. Figueiredo is referring were designed by Mr. Delfim to restore order to the economy and to still fears abroad that Brazil is borrowing its way to bankruptcy.

The concealed expression of doubt centers on whether the tactics will forestall financial collapse and whether the Brazilian public will again sit still for policies that further reduce their sorely pinched purchasing power.

At stake is the liberalizing of the political process, called *abertura*, to which Gen. Figueiredo, who is retired from the army, has pledged himself since assuming office in March. Virtually every sector of Brazilian life favors *abertura*, so its momentum could be reversed at this point only at great social cost. It is also giving voice to previously silenced segments of society at a time when their grievances against the government could become intense.

There were a number of reports that voters who are members of Hinduism's Untouchable caste were not being permitted to vote. One such report originated in the village of Chhaprauli, the home village of Prime Minister Charan Singh. There, the prime minister's fellow Jats, a caste of small farmers, form 80 percent of the population. The remainder are Harijans, or "Children of God," as the Untouchables were named by Mohandas Gandhi. The Jats support Mr. Singh; the Harijans, Indira Gandhi.

The balloting will take two days, with half the country voting today and the other half casting its ballots on Sunday. This is to allow for the movement of equipment and personnel needed to monitor the voting. In all previous elections four days were set aside for casting votes.

garded in some political circles with surprise. It has always been the British intention to maintain a momentum in the legal, political and military process of restoring the rebel Rhodesian colony to legality, beginning with a cease-fire to end the guerrilla war, then free and fair elections in which the black population participates, and independence under black majority rule.

Without the two leading guerrillas in the country, much of the decision-making on election procedures and other matters has been slowed, and their absence also may discourage some of their armed fol-

lowers from entering the assembly points for monitoring by British Commonwealth troops, an essential part of the cease-fire.

The deadline for this assembling process is Saturday morning, one minute after midnight. Although the return rate has increased during the last several days, only 5,000 guerrillas have reported to assembly camps and rendezvous points throughout the country as of late today. An estimated 16,000 armed followers of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo are believed by the British to be in Rhodesia.

"We were advised at the beginning that the [seven-day] assembly process would go up with a rush at the end," a British authority here said. "It had better go up rapidly in the next 24 hours, because there will be a serious problem if the assembly process is substantially incomplete."

Lord Soames does not intend to increase the amount of time in which the guerrillas may enter the camps, as Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo had demanded, nor does he plan to delay the Rhodesian elections, which are set for three days beginning Feb. 27. Eleven political parties have registered to contest the elections, including those of Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Nkomo.

Revised Postcard Application Simplifies Procedure  
Form to Ease Voting for Americans Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (IHT) — A revised federal postcard application form designed to simplify absentee voting for U.S. citizens abroad has been released by the Voting Assistance Program Office.

The form and a revised voting guide for 1980 should be available at voting assistance offices at U.S. military installations, embassies and consulates overseas by the end of the month.

The form, to be used starting with this year's primaries, contains all information necessary for registration and also serves as an application for registration and a request for an absentee ballot. Previously, U.S. nationals have first had to request state registration forms, which then had to be filled out and returned with a separate request for an absentee ballot.

Henry Valentino, director of the Voting Assistance Program, said that although 33 states and the District of Columbia will accept the new form as both registration application and ballot request, other states will impose additional requirements.

Eleven states treat the new form as a simultaneous request for registration form and absentee ballot. Of these, Alabama, Arizona, Mississippi, Nebraska and Pennsylvania allow the completed registration forms to be returned with the absentee ballot. But Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and South Carolina require that the completed registration forms be sent in before the ballots are returned.

Louisiana, Ohio and Vermont require separate postcard applications for registration forms and for ballots, with the completed registration forms to be returned before the ballots.

Maine and West Virginia allow the postcard form to serve as a registration application, but require separate postcard requests for ballots. Connecticut requires a request for a special state application for an overseas ballot, which must be mailed in before an absentee ballot is sent out.

Most states will not accept per-

manent registration by mail, requiring that voters send in new applications for every election. In addition, many states require separate ballot requests for primary and general elections.

Clarity Is Urged

Mr. Valentino, urging that the applications be completely and correctly filled out, emphasized the need for "legible writing, signing of

cards and early mailing" to insure that voting materials are received. He noted that the new form is postage-free only if it is mailed in a U.S. postal, APO or FPO facility. Otherwise, sufficient postage must be placed on the card to insure delivery.

Old forms that may be available can still be used, but are likely to be treated as a request for registration only, Mr. Valentino said.

Crashes of Cruise Missiles  
Raising Safety Questions

By Roger Smith

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (LAT) — The Air Force's experimental Cruise missile is designed to duck below enemy radar and weave 1,000 miles over varied terrain to deliver a nuclear warhead.

But last month, an unarmed Cruise missile instead weaved into a hillside near Ojai, Calif., and last week another veered into a cattle ranch near Lompoc, Calif. Both had been fired from a B-52 bomber about 400 miles off the California coast.

Both missiles were supposed to end up at a Utah test site. But three of five offshore launches have crashed (one dropped into the ocean) and, in all, seven missiles have gone down out of the 16 aircraft-launched tests.

The crashes raised questions not only about the effectiveness of the Cruise missile but also about the safety of citizens living near its test path.

More Tests Planned

The two missiles that crashed most recently inflicted no personal injury, although the earlier one ignited a two-acre brush fire in the Los Padres National Forest. But two additional tests over the same flight path are planned soon, and an undetermined number of additional launches may be made before the Cruise missile is deployed early in this decade.

The testing is part of a competition between General Dynamics

and Boeing Co., which want the \$3-billion contract to build the air-launched Cruise missile. The three offshore launches that crashed were General Dynamics missiles. One of the two offshore firings to take place soon will involve a General Dynamics model.

Air Force assurances have apparently satisfied Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., and Rep. Robert L. Garmatz, R-Calif., that the flights should continue. But local officials are not so sanguine.

"It's like a big cannon sitting off the coast pointed at Lompoc," said Lompoc Mayor Chuck Ward. "It's a scary situation."

Safety Precaution

Robert Hedlund, the Santa Barbara County supervisor representing the district where one crash took place, called on the Air Force to reconsider the tests if the missiles could not be fired "without endangering the lives of citizens over the flight path."

The 500-mph missiles are supposed to follow a path selected by the military to avoid populated areas while testing the rocket's ability to hug the terrain. The Air Force bases its assurances of safety on a system that includes two following F-4 Phantom jets that can override the missile's controls if it veers off course. But the jets were not able to intervene to prevent the two crashes, which occurred along the designated course.

Air Force claims that the missile are tightly controlled were further tarnished when it took five hours to locate the latest wreck near Lompoc last week.

There is substantial pressure from Washington not to interfere with the testing despite the two crashes because the Cruise missile is considered a vital part of a new generation of weapons.

"On balance, we don't have too much choice," said Murray Flander, an aide to Sen. Cranston. "We need the missiles, and they have to be tested." Californians cannot expect the tests to be run in Montana, he added. "If the missiles get built, that will mean a lot of jobs for California. There is no free meal here."

Carter Preserves  
Revenue-Sharing  
Funds in Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — Reversing a previous stand, President Carter has decided to keep \$2.3 billion worth of federal revenue-sharing grants to state governments in his new budget, administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Carter apparently bowed to election-year reality in throwing White House support behind the state grants, which were backed by the nation's governors, mayors and county officials.

The president, who opposed distribution of the virtually unrestricted U.S. funds to the states in his 1976 election campaign, indicated as recently as early last month that he might drop them from the new budget.

But officials said yesterday that he felt abolition of the grants would undermine the federal government's working relationship with state and local governments.

"There were a lot of political factors involved," said one official, who asked that his name not be used.

The entire federal revenue-sharing program will provide \$6.9 billion to states, cities and localities during the fiscal year that began Oct. 1.

Policeman Is Killed  
In Northern Ireland

BELFAST, Jan. 3 (Reuters) — A member of Northern Ireland's police force was killed today and became the fifth victim of violence in Ulster this year.

Police said that the victim, a part-time member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was shot at Newtown Buttery by a man driving a car which then sped off toward the nearby Irish Republic.

Student Tells of Encounter  
With Moon Cult in Florida

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (UPI) — Debbie Block says she was grateful when on Christmas Eve a member of the Unification Church offered her a place to stay. And she thought the group's \$20 trip to Florida would be fun.

"I just didn't know what I was getting myself into," she said Tuesday after police escorted her and four other students out of a Florida campground where followers of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon were holding a church service.

During the week in Florida, she said, she spent most of her time in lectures, was given little food and allowed little sleep.

Miss Block, a 19-year-old student at Northeastern University, said that her encounter with the "Moonies" began Dec. 24 as she wandered around Boston's Allston section trying to find an apartment to rent.

"I couldn't find anything I could afford, and I was feeling pretty bad when a man came up to me, handed me a flower and said, 'Here's a flower for a beautiful person.' I said, 'I'm not beautiful!'"

He asked what her problem was, and invited her to live in a suburban Brookline home run by the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles, an offshoot of the Unification Church, she said.

"Fun, Sun, Surf"

After several days, she signed up for the \$20 trip to Florida, which she said was billed as a week of "fun, sun and surf" at a retreat about 15 miles south of Gainesville.

"The people seemed friendly and nice," she said. "I just didn't realize what I was getting into."

Just before leaving, Miss Block said that she was taken off the bus by several men.

Earth Day Fixed  
April 22 in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT) — President Carter, saying that the nation "must achieve another decade of environmental progress," issued a proclamation yesterday designating April 22 as Earth Day.

That date is the 10th anniversary of the first Earth Day, which environmentalists now hail as having opened an era of activism and progress in fighting pollution, preserving natural resources and safeguarding public health.

In his proclamation, the president asked that special attention be given to community activities and educational efforts. Organizers say that the event will concentrate on educating and activating grass-roots support for environmental goals and programs.

Panama Students  
Resume Protests  
Over Shah's Stay

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 3 (UPI) — About 300 high school students set up street barricades early today to protest the presence on the island of Contadora of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, witnesses said.

The witnesses said that the students blocked traffic around their school, shouting slogans against the shah and the government of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos and President Aristides Royo.

Two weeks ago hundreds of Panamanian students held demonstrations against the shah that flared into violent clashes with National Guard riot squads, leaving more than 50 injured. They stopped their demonstrations during the New Year holiday.

The shah arrived on Dec. 15 after undergoing medical treatment in the United States. A source close to the deposed ruler said that he and his family spent the New Year holiday in seclusion on the island. "The shah himself has no definite plans for his future," the source said. "He is still taking long walks each morning and then gets together with his wife and children."

Tremors Hit Azores  
In Quake Aftermath

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, Azores, Jan. 3 (Reuters) — Light tremors hit two islands in this Atlantic archipelago early today, two days after an earthquake that killed at least 33 people and left thousands homeless.

A Portuguese military spokesman said that there had been no reports of damage or injuries from the five tremors today on Terceira and Sao Jorge. The National Geophysics Institute in Lisbon said that the tremors were aftershocks of Tuesday's quake.

Questions or comments concerning the new form, voter assistance program or the 1980 voting guide should be sent to The Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense, The Pentagon, Room 1B 457, Washington, D.C. 20301.

Copies of the voting guide cost \$6.50, and can be obtained from The Superintendent of Documents, The Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401. Those interested should write for "The Voting Assistance Guide — 1980." Publication No. 00800100112-6. Individuals or groups ordering 100 copies or more will receive discounts of 25 percent.

Publisher's Son Dies  
In Hamburg Suicide

HAMBURG, Jan. 3 (AP) — Axel Springer Jr., 38, the son of a leading West German publisher, shot and killed himself last night, a spokesman for the Springer concern reported.

The body of Mr. Springer, who held an editorial post in his father's national weekly newspaper *Welt am Sonntag* and operated a photography agency in Bonn, was found today in a Hamburg park, the spokesman said.

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Each month in this travel-written 12 page letter, we share new travel discoveries with our members — charming inn, superb restaurants, undiscovered regions, places even the guidebooks haven't found yet. We also warn them about places that are becoming spotted and touristy.

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## Hollow Complaints

In February, 1972, Pete McCloskey, the California congressman, was a study in frustration. He had gamely challenged Richard Nixon, a sitting president with great political strength, for the Republican nomination, and he was campaigning earnestly up and down New Hampshire while Nixon was not. Despite initial enthusiasm, the McCloskey campaign found it almost impossible to attract audiences or attention. People were home watching Nixon on television — at the Great Wall of China.

U.S. attitudes toward the presidency have changed since then, but now candidates of both parties are discovering the same frustration. In a time of national concern, the president remains the cynosure. And in the current hostage crisis, his rivals are doubly frustrated. They hesitate to criticize the way he is handling this issue, while this issue also smoothers their attempts to raise others. So, increasingly, they appear to be reduced to criticizing the president for simply benefiting from being president.

California Gov. Jerry Brown, a Democratic challenger, says Carter is "exploiting the plight of the hostages to help his own re-election campaign." On the Republican side, Sen. Robert Dole says the president bears "a heavy responsibility" for the Iran impasse and is not doing all he might to solve it. It is a "policy of inaction," says John Connally. Worse, it is a "policy of deception," says Bill Brock, the Republican national chairman. "It's time to take the gloves off."

There is some inconsistency in such views. A month ago, when Sen. Edward Kennedy denounced the cruelty of the deposed shah, some of these same figures pounced on him quickly enough for his bare-knuckled breach of national unity. But let that pass; the more interesting point about the rising complaints is that they look hollow. However much critics rail about the Carter policy, their criticism does not deserve to be taken seriously until they propose a better one.

Brock suggests, a little like Henry Kissinger, that if the United States had been somehow stronger over the months and years, foreigners might not have dared invade the U.S. Embassy. That may or may not be true. What is hard to see is how it is relevant to managing the crisis of the hostages.

Some people may think that saving the lives of 50 hostages should not be such an overriding concern, and that the administration has paid too little attention to America's strategic interests and global credibility. But if that is what the critics really think, why don't they say so — and why don't they suggest how to carry it out? We suspect the answer lies in the fact that the public seems overwhelmingly to agree with the president's priorities.

There is no law or custom against candidates taking off the gloves any time they want to. They do not need Jimmy Carter's permission to criticize his policy toward the hostages. What is lacking is not their freedom to speak but their alternatives.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The British Steel Strike

To hear U.S. steel makers describe it, you might think that they were the sole victims of a rapaciously efficient foreign competition. It is more accurate to say that, worldwide, the steel industry has built too many new mills without closing enough of the obsolete and aging ones. The world has far too much production capacity and, not only in the United States, attempts to close old mills have turned into a perennial and excruciating political issue.

The extreme case is in Britain. The steel strike now commencing there promises to be long, bitter and extremely consequential in its outcome.

Several years ago a parliamentary committee concluded that labor productivity in the British Steel Corporation was less than 40 percent of the average in nine comparable large steel producers abroad. It was less than one-third that of the leader, Inland Steel. The committee found that the reasons for the poor performance were old equipment and over-manning. British Steel accounts for five-sixths of the country's steel production, and the productivity level explains why, despite relatively low British wages, it requires huge subsidies to stay alive.

Two years ago it was losing more than \$1 billion a year. Last year the losses came down to about \$700 million, and they seem to have stuck there. Because British Steel is a nationalized company, its deficits are in effect the British government's. Similarly, its decisions on wages, layoffs and mill closings are also the government's. The immediate

cause of this strike is the next wage increase. The corporation has offered 6 percent. That's not much in a country where consumer prices have been rising at a rate of about 20 percent a year. But the government resists pouring more money than ever into a losing venture.

That makes it a strike against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government. It recalls the wave of strikes six years ago that brought down the last Conservative government — and set off an enormous surge of wage-led inflation. Mrs. Thatcher has known from the beginning that this kind of strike would be, sooner or later, the central challenge to her authority and her tenure. The events of the coming weeks will show whether she is right in thinking that the experience of those six years has fundamentally altered British attitudes on industrial policy.

As a question of equity, it is a dilemma that afflicts all of the industrial societies: What about the jobs and the wages in the obsolete mills and declining industries that survive on political decisions? One alternative is to close the older plants. That is the Youngstown solution, but it is not easy in societies in which, increasingly, working people tend to regard maintenance of employment as something close to a civil right. The other choice, and the one that British Steel is now attempting, is to hold down wages where productivity is low. In both cases — and not only in Britain — the appeals process leads eventually to the voting booth.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Khomeini's Other Crisis

On the basis that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, Russia's invasion of Afghanistan just might work to the benefit of the American hostages in Tehran.

[It may happen] for no other reason than that Ayatollah Khomeini may now come to regard the hostage stalemate as dispositive to the larger crisis, which is the possible expansion of communism all over the Islamic map, and so agree to a solution before Monday's UN sanctions deadline.

— The Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg).

### Nightmare in Afghanistan

Away from the few sizeable towns and the few new roads, Afghanistan is a forbidding wilderness. A glittering prize? On the contrary: an anarchic nightmare.

If the West, over the last 30 years, had really cared and really seen the alleged strategic importance, it would have poured in resources. Instead there was merely a cursory trickle. And now, too late, we lament.

Such reflections do not, of course, make the Soviet takeover any the less menacing. But they do lend a certain perspective to a crisis which Jimmy Carter claims has overturned all his thinking about relationships with Moscow.

Afghanistan has not been seized by the bear. It has fallen, probably inevitably, into Russia's lap.

— From the Guardian (London).

### The Tories vs. the Steel Men

More than 100,000 British steelworkers went on strike Wednesday, initiating a trial of strength that may be decisive to the Conservative government's prospects of bringing the British economy to its feet.

If the dispute drags on — which is feared by both parties — it may have significant implications outside the country's boundaries.

Much is thus at stake, and the Tory government's often mentioned firmness of principle and willpower will be tested to the utmost.

— From Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago January 4, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The fall of Port Arthur, although known to a select few last evening, only became generally known this morning. It came as a thunderbolt to the general public, which had been educated into the belief that the place would never be taken. The military paper The Invalid appeared without any notice of the surrender, while the Gazette urged its readers not to credit any such wicked report coming from the enemies of Russia — the English. This afternoon, however, specialists fully confirmed the national misfortune, the cry of newboys being painful as they told the grievous news.

### Fifty Years Ago January 4, 1930

MEXICO CITY — The new federal penal code, abolishing the death sentence and the jury system in Mexico, has become effective in the federal district and territories. The code was drawn up under special powers granted by Congress to provisional President Portes Gil. The code stipulates that there shall be no punishment for the slaying of a husband or wife when the slayer's honor is involved, or for the slaying of the other person, so long as the slayer has not before taken a life for a similar reason. It allows a father to slay a daughter apprehended in dishonor and her betrayer also.



## The Disappearing U.S. Voter

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At the end of each presidential election year, instead of at the beginning, there is much talk about the indifference of the American voter, and even about the decline of the democratic process in the United States.

Now is the time at the beginning of the 1980s to review the record of the '60s and '70s, for the era of "participatory democracy" was marked by a great deal of noise and remarkably little "participation" on election day. Some relevant statistics:

- In each of the last four presidential elections, the percentage of eligible voters who actually cast ballots decreased from a little over 63.8 in 1960 to 54.4 in 1976, when 70 million eligible Americans failed to vote.

- The American Bar Association's committee on election reform noted that the record was even worse in the congressional elections of the '70s when as many as 100 million eligible voters were no-shows.

- The bar association added: "Fewer than 28 percent of Jimmy Carter's fellow citizens voted for him for president in 1976. Gov. Brendan Byrne of New Jersey received a mandate of less than 15 percent of the eligible vote in his successful 1977 re-election bid. Mayor Ed Koch of New York City was the choice of less than 12 percent of New York's voters. Sen. Henry 'Scoop' Jackson won the 1976 New York presidential primary by garnering less than 6 percent of the potential vote."

The paradox of this downward trend is that it occurred during a time of unprecedented expansion in the nation's communications, and also during a period of widespread liberalization in the registration and statutes governing registration and voting.

For example, in the past two decades, the poll tax was eliminated, young people between 18 and 21 were given the vote for the first time, residency requirements were eased, unreasonable and inequitable registration dates were discarded, and many states initiated new devices to increase the voting, including mobile registration centers, postcard registration, and even election day registration.

### Mistrust

Also, as Curtis Gans of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate has pointed out, while the Voting Rights Act of 1965 enfranchised millions of blacks, black voting record has declined at about the same rate as the rest of the vote, and the 18-21 year vote is the lowest of any other group of able-bodied Americans.

Why this troubling record and what can be done about it? The bar association committee blamed it on, among other things, political mistrust, the decline of allegiance to political parties, a widespread feeling of "helplessness" among the people to change anything by voting, particularly among the poor and the poorly educated; the remaining mechanical barriers to voting; and the complexities of the absentee ballot voting system at a time when the people were moving from one place to another as never before.

Among the remedies they suggested for discussion were changing federal and state election laws, reforming the presidential primary system, which will be larger and less coherent in 1980 than in 1976, changing the time of elections to weekends or national holidays, and

establishing a fairer system of redistricting.

In this particular bar association study, it was also noted that this problem was so serious that it could be dealt with only by a much wider discussion among the people in general and by intensive education of the young in the later years of high school and in college.

### No Such Report

"Our committee felt that the exercise of presidential leadership would call widespread attention to the problem and give it the attention it deserves." But while the bar association voted this year for a presidential commission to analyze and publicize the problem, no such presidential commission has reported.

In fact, there is considerable criticism in Washington of President

Carter's decision to avoid a debate in Des Moines this month on the ground that he is preoccupied with the Iranian affair. For there is clearly no moratorium on White House politics these days. The argument for the debates was precisely that such face-to-face discussions among the candidates on nationwide television would at least focus attention on the election process and on the issues up for decision in the primaries before they start.

Failing presidential leadership on this public indifference, it will be left to the press and to the educational institutions to give this the priority it needs. "What if we held an election and nobody came?" Gans asked. It is almost getting that bad.

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## Pragmatists and Crusaders

By John G. Stoessinger

NEW YORK — As the Iranian crisis makes abundantly clear, the president holds our future in his hands. His personality may be our destiny. His character may spell the difference between war and peace, destruction and survival. It matters very much, in short, who is there at a given moment.

During the Cuban missile crisis, for example, the world was fortunate that John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev were in power. What if Stalin still were still running the Soviet Union? And what if Lyndon Johnson had been president? Or Richard Nixon?

Ifly questions, Franklin Roosevelt might have said. Not quite. Mr. Johnson, then vice president, urged Mr. Kennedy to bomb the Soviet bases in Cuba. As Attorney General Robert Kennedy wrote in November 1963: "The 10 or 12 people who had participated in all these discussions were bright and energetic people . . . and if any one of half a dozen of them were president, the world would have very likely plunged into a catastrophic war. The difference lies in the nature of these men. John Kennedy was a pragmatist. Mr. Johnson was a crusader."

These two basic character types have typified U.S. presidents in this century. The crusader tends to make decisions based on a fixed

idea rather than on practical experience. Even though there are alternatives, he usually does not see them.

If the facts do not square with his philosophy, it is too bad for the facts. Thus, he becomes rigid and finds it impossible to cut his losses. He sets out to improve the world, yet often leaves it in worse shape than before. Woodrow Wilson's losing battle for the League of Nations is a classic example.

### The Pragmatist

The pragmatist, on the other hand, is guided by the facts of his experience. Generally aware of the alternatives to his chosen course of action, he explores the pros and cons of each as objectively as possible. Always flexible, he does not get locked into a losing policy. He can change direction and try again, without inflicting damage to his ego. Harry Truman's presidency is a case in point.

The United States has tended to swing between two moods: Sunday evangelism and weekday realism. Yet, the realists who "raise their sights lower" have, on the whole, done better for the nation than the missionaries.

Can we recognize the crusader before he reaches power? There is one general rule of thumb: The crusader generally finds it impossible to admit a mistake, while the pragmatist can do so without serious injury to his ego. Crusaders Wilson, Johnson and Nixon rarely were able to say "I was wrong." Their personalities compelled them to compound defeat until they were destroyed. Pragmatists Truman, on the other hand, never froze. The Korean War never became his personal crusade. His character, unlike Gen. Douglas MacArthur's, never demanded victory. He was willing to settle for a draw. Unlike Mr. Johnson, he never committed himself rigidly to a failing policy. Mr. Kennedy, too, freely admitted his foolishness after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. His candor endeared him to America even more and his popularity reached new heights after this admission. These different attitudes toward error are usually visible long before a person reaches foreign-policy decision-making powers.

Finally, and most important: The crusader tends to exude more charisma than the pragmatist. The public likes charisma, especially at election time. Yet, the evidence suggests that charisma may have cost a heavy price. Our greatest recent tragedies are linked more directly to

## Taking Afghanistan Once and For All

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The fear of all the Russians declared that "Afghanistan is not within my sphere of influence." That was in 1907. But it is not only because the current czar has gone against that clause that the 1979 Kabul coup sets a precedent in political and military spheres.

Afghanistan is the eighth country to fall under Soviet control within the last five years. It comes after Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Benin, Southern Yemen, Laos and Cambodia. And the Kabul operation also bears the hallmark of the gunboat diplomacy of which the Russians have become fond.

The Kabul coup was, in fact, as merciless as the intervention of Soviet tanks against the population of East Berlin in 1953, as perfectly and openly prepared as the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and recalls even more the liquidation of the Hungarian revolt of 1956.

As before, in Budapest, the assault in Kabul met bloody resistance, and as in Hungary the Red Army could rely only on a handful of allies against a population solidly hostile to it. And above all, in both countries — one almost a quarter of a century after the other — the enemy was a Communist premier, labeled an "agent of imperialism," and executed. The return of Babrak Karmal from exile in Czechoslovakia also was not unlike that of Janos Kadar, who went back to Budapest in 1956 courtesy of the Red Army.

Yet, in addition to this unpleasant feeling of déjà vu there was something new in the Kabul affair. It was the first time that the Soviet Union deployed its own shock troops and occupation forces and no longer relied on Cuban or East German mercenaries in an area that was not attributed to it in the Yalta division of the world. And it is the first time that the Soviet Union actually occupy a country that calls itself nonaligned.

Despite all this, Mr. Carter's astonishment appears to the Kremlin as perfectly naive, not excessive and hypocritical. To Moscow's satisfaction, President Carter declared that the intervention in Afghanistan "has made a more dramatic change in my opinion of what the Soviet's ultimate goals are than anything they've done in the previous time that I've been in office." The Kremlin wonders why.

Moscow was fully aware of the risks it ran in imposing on a non-aligned Afghanistan the status of a satellite comparable to that of Mongolia. It knew well that the word "detente" would disappear from the diplomatic vocabulary and that there would be no new accolades of the type that were exchanged in Vienna, just six months ago.

The Kremlin knew that the number of those who favored the ratification of the SALT-2 accords would be reduced sharply, that the West would give consideration to the somewhat unrealistic idea of boycotting this year's Olympic Games in Moscow, that the Madrid confer-

ence on — the now totally useless — follow-up of the Helsinki accords could be called off and the deliveries of Western technology and cereals risked being ceased.

But it also knew that dust quickly in the West, that the nuclear conflict would still be world toward a modus vivendi stilled and unfriendly one, but one that is necessary.

That being the case, the Kremlin believes, the United States has been conscious of the danger for the inevitable satelization of Afghanistan.

### Strong Reasons

And Moscow opted for a rapid military solution in Afghanistan for very strong and rooted reasons.

The first of these is the Marxist regime installed in 1978 and protected by the Soviet Union was falling apart and on the verge of being eliminated. If Moscow accepted to see a client regime one of its border states disintegrate its credibility as an efficient protector of similar regimes would be seriously affected.

This would have been all the more unpalatable for the Kremlin since the Communist regime in Afghanistan would have been brought down by the increasingly militant and fanatical Islamic movement. Moscow could not tolerate Islamic regime instead of a Communist government in one of its bordering nations, particularly since the Soviet Union is now world's fifth largest Moslem and that the impact of Ayatollah Khomeini's policies is beginning to create some concern within its borders.

And last, but not least, the strategic element. Moscow struck so quickly, so powerfully so openly, taking all the risks involved, not to replace a pawn with another, but to indicate once and for all Afghanistan was its strategic territory, where in the Middle East it now relies on the bul-Yemen-Ethiopia triangle. The region has now entered into the throes of a general destabilization and Moscow decided that it had to be assured of a permanent base one of those areas.

### Warm Seas

Furthermore, for Russia, since Peter the Great has dreamed of a passage to warm seas, the opportunity to seize Afghanistan, something it could not refuse, ghanistan has some very tempting advantages for its northern neighbor. The Soviet Union is now more than 500 miles off the Straits of Hormuz, through which most of the Western world's petroleum passes. And that is also the distance that separates it from the Indian Ocean, the next area of confrontation with the United States.

Furthermore, and despite what now being printed in the West, ghanistan, while a tough nut to crack, will never be a Soviet Vietnam.

It is true that the Communists no less hated in Afghanistan than the Americans were in Vietnam, there are two major differences. First difference is that the Soviet Union has a common frontier with Afghanistan — which the United States did not have with Vietnam. The second reason is that Moscow and its allies did not think they could help the Afghanis. And that is also the distance that separates the United States, hampered by Iranian affair and backed by cent (and that is the kindest estimate) allies will not — Moscow leaves — go beyond the stage of bad violence.

And all this without even mentioning the attitude of Western communists — particularly French — who mobilized the population within their countries against the war in Indochina, but who pass the time in Afghanistan. It is also the overwhelming success of Western public opinion that not about to be mobilized to put the "dirty war" in Afghanistan.

The Kremlin believes that Kabul case is worth the candle it decided to move forward.

The world will soon know far it will go. Soon, but too late.

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## **By West German Bishop**

# **Kung Forbidden to Teach Seminarians**

BONN, Jan. 3 (UPI) — A West German bishop barred the Rev. Stanislaus Kung today from teaching theology at state-run Catholic seminaries at the state-run Tuebingen University.

The ban was issued by Bishop Georg Moser of Rottenburg-Stuttgart in a message to the education minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg, to give orders here or to strip me of my right to teach," he said. He said that he would continue to lecture, but would not grade tests, and would go to court for a final interpretation of the concordat if necessary.

Under West German law, Mr. Kung cannot be fired from the university, where he holds a lifetime teaching post with civil servant status.

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Austrian Support

LINZ, Austria, Jan. 5 (Reuters) — Hundreds of Austrian Catholics have signed a petition supporting Mr. Kung in his dispute with the Vatican, organizers of a group called Pro Kung said here today.

## Demirel Confers With His Aides Over Warning by Armed Forces

ANKARA, Jan. 3 (UPI) — Premier Suleyman Demirel met with his Cabinet today to discuss a warning from the armed forces that politicians must take concerted action to combat the terrorism in Turkey.

After Mr. Demirel left the three-hour meeting to attend a session of the parliament, he was asked whether he planned to form a national coalition government with the opposition leader, Bulent Ecevit. Mr. Demirel said: "No. I am not going to try to do anything."

But a government spokesman said that another Cabinet meeting was expected late today to review the outcome of political party discussions on the crisis.

The meeting followed a two-page declaration delivered to President Fahri Koruturk by the leaders of the armed forces warning that the nation no longer would tolerate anarchy. The statement did not say specifically that the armed forces might take over if the politicians failed to improve the situation, but political experts said that it implied such action.

Political sources said that Mr. Demirel appeared to have three alternatives: He could resign; he could try to form a coalition between his party and Mr. Ecevit's party; or he could continue to govern with his minority government and see what action the armed forces take.

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## (b) Tax credit not included. c Consolidated



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# Weekend

## Ralph Steadman: Taking Siggy Freud on Tour

by John Lombardi

NEW YORK — Nov. 1, 1979: "Going home!" mutters Ralph Steadman, red-eyed but wan. Steadman, England's best-known political caricaturist, is drawing furiously, high the crazed midtown traffic, in an office he hates, in a city where, he feels, he belongs to no particular purpose anymore. Steadman has just returned from an abortive publicity tour for his new book, "Siggy Freud." He had hoped that the new book, done in a style more thoughtful than his gonzo drawing, would get him out from Thompson. He was wrong.

Freud book scrupulously ignores the usual Freud themes — Sick Sex, instead, inns accompanied by short, funny essays, man tries to convey the essential humor of a smart man who saw the world as a series of applied jokes.

he thing is, it's a serious... well, I don't say serious, but I like this book... I three years on the bloody thing." Steadman's red eyes wheel heavenward, seeking relief, plunge back at their prey on the drawing.

October 15 (late afternoon)  
got a good start. Steadman's plane from London arrived eight hours late. It couldn't get off ground at Heathrow and it couldn't land at New York. Traffic stacked up like dirty

es. And the rest of America yawning in stacked up and dirty too. It was all symbolized by the van that came to meet Ralph and two colleagues — Lynne Kramer, the sculptor from Madame Tussaud's who created Siggy and her man Jack Weir, a tough little Scots

That van, filthy, greasy, a box on wheels, fit to transport meat... Steadman recalls, his grey head, "Poor George, the driver, zing in the weird half-light of New York. It hours had reduced him to a dim husk. He no idea whom we were, nor why we were

ing a stiff in a box with its head in a bag — just had this piece of paper that said "Pick up n. late to city."

into rotten Gotham. Dumped by poor ge into the lobby where Steadman's publi works. No hotel reservations have been

Listen, very embarrassing, can get hotel to row, could you sleep, ah, in the lobby? Er, tonight," they tell Steadman, and he, look stunned, repairs to a bar.

After many drinks, the lobby seems OK. Jack n, practical as his race, climbs into the box headless Freud. Steadman curls up on the ch, alone, and Lynne Kramer prowls the corrs all night, cursing the day, three months

before, when she had agreed in all good faith to sculpt Siggy, thinking she would help Steadman make history, that Freud hadn't been in America for 70 years and that America certainly needed him now.

Oct. 16 (early morning)  
A receptionist awakens the sleeping Steadman party. Orders have arrived. Get over to WNYC Radio for the first interview. The show is "Coping With Your Day."

Upon arrival, Kramer and Weir are brushed into a kind of broom closet that the radio station maintains for "nonessential personnel." and Ralph is introduced as "Hunter Thompson's cartoonist."

"I felt instantly ill at ease," Steadman snorts. "The host said he was a psychoanalyst, which means he's a failed brush salesman suffering from verbal diarrhea. Mr. Steadman has interpreted the life of Freud, and I have invited him on the show because perhaps he can help you cope with your day!"

"You see it's all personal adverts, all the stress is on the personal pronouns," Steadman explains. "Then some babble about the book completely off the point, I couldn't get a word in. Then: 'And now you are going to ring in with your problem. We are going to help you cope with your day!'"

"I sat there like a stone, contemplating how low Freud's ideas have fallen in the States, how they've been slaughtered, minced and mass marketed," Steadman continues. "One poor lady caller was sobbing her heart out about something or other — it might even have been serious — and this great geek told her to hang on till after the station break and we'd help her to cope. And she hung on! And there are hundreds of shows like this! Thousands!"

That night Siggy, Steadman, Kramer, and Weir get photographed and smashed at the Waldorf Astoria with 90-odd members of the British Cartoonists' Club, but not before six consecutive cabbies refuse to allow Siggy into their taxis. (Finally a civilian with a Honda truck accepts a 20-buck bribe to do the job.)

"More than any other people, Americans fear the dead," Ralph observes soberly. "Usually, famous dead people, even Hitler, can be turned into totems, and thus, as Freud observed, rendered harmless. Not Siggy. Despite all the fast-food shrinking that goes on over here, he is still too goddamned scary. He's totally feared, totally unperceived."

"People think of Freud as a haughty tyrant, obsessed with Sick Sex, when what he was a nice man with a sense of humor," Steadman says. "He collected jokes. That's how I first got interested in him. I wanted to illustrate a book of Jewish jokes. Once, toward the end of his life, when some Gestapo youth were pushing Anna around in Freud's house in Vienna, old Freud emerged from his study, his eyes dim, his jaw throbbing with cancer, saw what was going on and urged the Nazis to take the \$600 his wife was offering them: 'Help yourselves!' he thundered. 'It's more than I ever got for a single visit!'"

Oct. 18 (all day and into the night)  
Since it's not even snowing yet, the Toronto media are desperate for product, so Steadman and Co. are swamped with offers. Four television shows. Five radio programs. Two major newspapers. "By now I'd sussed (figured out) myself, let alone Freud, so I thought I'd demonstrate," Steadman says.

"I told one of 'em — perhaps it was Peter Agnes or Agnes Peter of CHUM-FM — I know it was the intellectual station — that Freud would have had a lot to say about Toronto's C.N. Tower, the highest piece of architecture in the world," he says. "You see, it's this huge phallus with a bulbous disease at the top, which turns out to be a revolving restaurant. Because there's nothing going on in Toronto, Toronto

creates this absolutely awful monster in order to make up for what it hasn't got elsewhere. The place has no balance. You can even buy a long booklet about the tower, things are that bad. And it's phallus-shaped, too. But it's a totem phallus, quite harmless, more Adler than Freud, come to think of it. I told CHUM or Agnes or whatever that I thought the whole town was probably run by women."

Oct. 22 (high noon)  
Foul air over the Rockies causes the plane to behave psychotically. Freud would have called it Displacement Syndrome. Miserable room at the Sheraton Inn, Burlingame, Calif., green eggs, fake margarine, orange wall-to-wall rugs that extend halfway to the ceiling, as if the Sheraton people got a deal on shag and didn't want to waste it.

The Berkeley campus has turned into the Harvard Business School, Ralph tells a couple of Freud jokes and people titter politely, nodding their shorn heads. Then they ask the usual dumb questions. Why did you do a book on

Freud? Who did you do it for? What is your book about?

"I did it because I came to think of Freud as a friend," Steadman starts to explain, then comes completely apart. "I did it to make money!" he shouts. "What the hell's wrong with that? I did it because he was a Jew, and I was trying to work out my anti-Semitic prejudices!"

Later, Steadman does a silent film for KOED-TV, trundling Freud from psychiatric couch to pool side — "appropriate for California, no conversation at all," he recounts.

Oct. 24 (3 p.m.)  
Elmer Fudd, wearing a white trilby (soft felt hat) and a blue-and-white striped seersucker suit, but shiny, as if it had been sprayed with Sta-Mount, bustles up to the exhausted Steadman party and actually demands: "Who's in charge here?" Fudd, a student affairs coordinator at the University of California — Los Angeles, fingers Freud, then denies Steadman permission to speak to "his" students. "This is nothing but a Cheap Commercial Trick," Fudd barks.



A Ralph Steadman drawing, done while he was in America trying to promote his new book, "Siggy Freud."

"You end up peddling your ass!" Steadman roars, and goes and has a drink.

Oct. 30 (early morning, perhaps dawn)  
Steadman has canceled Boston, Houston, Atlanta and Chicago and arrives, with a now-battered Siggy, in Washington, D.C., site of his last true joust with American Power ("Fear and Loathing in Washington").

A Media Serf comes slouching to meet him, eerily recalling Poor George at JFK. This one is green-gilled, waiting shakily for 9 a.m. and his first drink. "Well, gee, I tried my best to get out on some shows," he squeaks. "I don't have much, just one, haven't read the book, don't know what it's about — you've got one, haven't you?"

Lynne Kramer runs for the yellow pages to ring British Airways. Any flight to London will be fine. Jack Weir, ever practical, runs for a drink. Ralph searches for a Brentano's bookstore, finds one that has a copy of "Siggy Freud," then meets George II at the address he's been given.

"It was a hairdresser's, a sleazy hairdresser's, called Charles I," Steadman recalls. "George II explained that I badly needed makeup, and that the TV man would interview Siggy and me on the sidewalk outside. Inside, I could discern a man in what appeared to be an Arab robe, standing on a ladder applying purple eye shadow and a green wig to another man."

The TV truck arrives. A fellow with a razor cut, gleaming teeth, a tight-fitting double-breasted suit, a Spandex no-roll collar, a brilliant manicure and a polished voice leaps out: "A pleasure, Mr. Steadman, an honor to meet an associate of Hunter Thompson's. I've got the Youth Slot, three minutes a day on WJLA-TV. I wedge the true stuff in among the commercial bullshit. I've got sound and I've got color. I do my thing and go to black. We'll get you inside, having a Charles I makeover, then we'll dolly out to the pavement and interview Freud. I'll stick my mike in his face and say, 'and now let's talk to some real people.' Close-up of the dummy's face. And he doesn't say a thing! Cut! Whataya think?"

"Hey, Mr. Steadman, where ya going? Hey! Wait, Mr. Steadman! Hey! I dig Hunter Thompson! Hey man, nooo!"

Oct. 31 (tea time)  
Steadman is backed against the wall in one of The Four Seasons' Power Lunch rooms. He is flanked by Freud's facsimile, Hunter Thompson's facsimile (Bill Murray of "Saturday Night Live," who is playing Thompson in a film), and Hunter Thompson himself. Thompson is in town peddling "The Great Shark Hunt," a book, unlike Steadman's, that the media is having no trouble with.

Thompson, clearly, is having no trouble with the media, gonzo or peddling, either. This year's model comes complete with Aspen parka, Aspen shades and groupies from Rolling Stone and Esquire. Steadman has not seen Thompson in a long time and is struck by the new Doonesbury quality of the man. Magically, he has upstaged Freud. Steadman, Murray, Kramer and Weir.

He has his arm around Siggy, is sticking his famed cigarette holder between Freud's lips. Steadman gets a horrible flash of the Washington, D.C. TV Youth Slot hustler. Steadman's color is very bad. He excuses himself and spends a long time in the john.

Nov. 1 (lift off)  
Prior to lift off, however, while furiously finishing the drawing above, Steadman is loyal: "Now, no, he's still the same. It's just that he thinks he needs great gobs of money to act the same now. Murray? I'll say this. He imitates Hunter perfectly, without getting any of the nobility. Even in the dead of night, when Thompson is screwing for drugs, he has something. Freud would have liked him, I tell you. He's a friend of mine."

Steadman slashes his signature, tears off the page, picks up his sandbags and bolts for home.

## The Alarming Humor of Beryl Bainbridge

by Sandra Salmons

ONDON — A stuffed ox, slightly mangy, fills the hallway. A life-size replica of Neville Chamberlain, with prime ministerial pince-nez, occupies the only comfortable chair in the tiny sitting room. But most exotic creature in this cluttered Camden Town apartment is its owner, Beryl Bainbridge, a sparrow-like 45-year-old who is widely ad as one of the finest British writers to emerge within the past decade.

In the last seven years, Bainbridge has proved seven novels that, without fail, have won critical praise. "Alarming humor and a veritable sour talent," wrote one critic. Another ad her "outrageous, exhilarating, beautifully ludicrous." All seven books have sold well, and her new title has brought an increase in what David Pryor-Jones has called the "Beryl inbridge cult."

Bainbridge is virtually a one-woman industry. Her latest novel, "Another Part of the Wood," ne out just after the October release of the paperback edition of "Young Adolf" (which has already sold 37,000 copies in England). She has red the United States to promote "Young Adolf" and its award-winning predecessor, "In Time." She is writing plays for British television. And the first movie adaptation of a Bainbridge book, "Sweet William," starring Sam

terston and Jenny Agutter, is scheduled to be shown this spring in London and later on in United States and on the Continent.

While she is pleased by the success of her books, she feels that "I'd be a raving neurotic if I didn't write them. I wanted to get it all



down, about my childhood." She has written about herself, her family, her friends and Liverpool, where she lived until the age of 30.

"I don't actually write fiction," insists Bainbridge, seated in her study behind her ancient, battered typewriter. "I can't see the point of making anything up, when so much happens anyway. It's not that truth is stranger than fiction — truth is so much better than fiction."

Growing up working-class in Liverpool, Bainbridge had, from a writer's point of view, an ideal childhood. Her father, a failed salesman, and her mother — called "the duchess" by the neighbors because she dressed up to go to the shops — maintained an unhappy marriage for appearance's sake. She remembers her father's having fits, "gibbering, jumping up and down. As a child, I took it for granted that that was how everyone acted," she says.

At the age of 20, Bainbridge cut short a brief acting career for marriage and three children. Now divorced, she lives with her younger, 14-year-old daughter. Between babies, she started writing, mining her past for characters and then setting out in search of a plot.

Police-blotter newspaper accounts often give Bainbridge her story. When she was looking for the plot of "The Dressmaker," published in 1973, she recalled hearing tales of American GIs who disappeared in Britain at the end of World War II. "So I went up to Colindale (the British Library's massive newspaper collection in north London) and looked up the Liverpool newspapers for 1945," she says. She focused not on the headlines but "the advertisements in small print, the top of the singing charts. Then I wrote about my two old aunts, with the subplot of a GI who is accidentally murdered."

The books are also wonderfully funny. "An outrageous black comedy," said the Times Literary Supplement review of the novel, which was the first in which she deliberately set out to

"Young Adolf" was also based on a historical quirk. Bainbridge had stumbled across the fact that Hitler's older half-brother, Alois, and his Irish wife Bridget had lived in Liverpool in 1912.

Just down the street, it turned out, from the Bainbridge home, Alois had sent his sister in Germany a ticket to come to England. Says Bainbridge, "There is no reason to suppose Adolf didn't use it instead."

Thus the draft-dodging, 23-year-old Adolf spends a winter in Liverpool, working as a bellhop at the grand Adelphi Hotel, babysitting for his infant nephew and, like Bainbridge's father, throwing occasional fits. "She has succeeded in making Adolf interesting and human without giving him any sympathy whatsoever," wrote an Atlantic Monthly reviewer, who called the book "wildly funny."

Other plots emerge full-blown from Bainbridge's adult life in London. An affair with an impossibly seductive, love-em-and-leave-em writer became "Sweet William" (which sold 70,000 copies). Bainbridge conferred on the hapless heroine a nagging mother and her own, fit-like, falling-in-love symptoms.

"The Bottle Factory Outing," published in 1974, is a fictional account of a job she once took at the wine factory near her flat. The finale, her friend's murder, is a figment of Bainbridge's macabre imagination. But the details — down to the double sheet of newspapers that the heroine wears under her sweaters for warmth, which are continually shredded by the lascivious Italian foreman — are all true, she declares.

The books are also wonderfully funny. "An outrageous black comedy," said the Times Literary Supplement review of the novel, which was the first in which she deliberately set out to

be funny. She had tried to be serious when she began writing, she says, but when the critics encouraged her to be funny, "it was like taking a cork out of a bottle."

Her books are tightly written — "triumphs of economy," in one critic's words. "Four of the books are 158 pages exactly, and then they stop," she notes. "I don't feel the need to write long, long books." But to achieve her precise style, "I write and rewrite and rewrite. I'll start a sentence, a long one, and then keep cutting it until I get the rhythm that I want."

"Another Part of the Wood," her latest book, is in fact a slimmed-down version of a novel originally published in 1968. It shows the growth of her craft. "The more I write, the more I realize that there are an infinite number of ways to do something," she says. "I knew that there was something inside 'Wood.' I've cut 100 pages, and now it's all right."

Unlike her other novels, "Wood" is set not in Liverpool or London but in rural Wales — a venue clearly hostile to Bainbridge, a confirmed city dweller, and to most of the book's characters, a group of Liverpoolians on vacation. Their complete self-absorption is funny until, as so often in her books, it has fatal consequences.

Now Bainbridge is toying with a Dr. Faustus theme, updated. "What would happen now if the devil came to earth?" she wonders. "The good, respectable life has all gone out the window; it would be difficult for him to tempt anyone. People would send the devil to a psychiatrist. They'd say, 'He has his reasons.'"

As usual, her characters will be drawn from life. "Everyone's so extraordinary," she says. "Why make anything up, when it's all so rich, lush?"



# INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts — Through Jan. 20: "50 Years of American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York."  
Staatsoper — Jan. 4 and 7 at 7: "Cosi Fan Tutte." Jan. 5 and 8 at 7:30: "Rigoletto." Jan. 6 at 7: "Die Fledermaus." Jan. 9 at 7: "Don Quixote." Jan. 10 at 6:30: "Boris Godunov." Jan. 11 at 7: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro."  
Theater an der Wien — Jan. 4-6 and 8-13 at 7:30: "Chicago."

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Queen Elisabeth Hall (tel: 031/338.444) — Jan. 8: Antwerp Philharmonic, Theodore Bloomfield conductor, Shura Cherkassky piano. Jan. 10: Moscow Chamber Orchestra, Igor Bezrodny conductor.  
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — To Jan. 13: Exhibition "Roger Somville, 1968-79." Jan. 10 at 8:30: Belgian National Orchestra, Mitiadis Caridis conductor. Nathalie Zertalova piano, Igor Ostrikh violin, Mikhail Khomutov viola.  
Theatre Royal de la Monnaie, Grande Salle (tel: 218.12.01) — Jan. 19, 22, 25, 27 and 30: "Die Gotterdammerung."

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Lyric Theatre — To Feb. 2: "Laugh Lines," exhibition in the theatre foyer organized by the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain with works by national press cartoonists. Jan. 4, 5, 7, 12 at 7:30 and 2:30: "Aladdin."  
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — Jan. 4 and 7 at 7:30: "La Traviata." Jan. 5 at 2: Jan. 8 at 7:30: "Die Fledermaus." The Royal Ballet — Jan. 5 at 7:30: "Swan Lake." Jan. 9 and 10 at 7:30: "Mayerling."  
Royal Academy of Arts — To March 16: Exhibition "Post-Impressionism." London Coliseum, English National Opera — Jan. 5, 8 and 10 at 7:30: "A Night in Venice." Jan. 4, 9 and 12 at 7: "The Force of Destiny." Jan. 11 and 16 at 7:30: "The Magic Flute."  
Olivier Theatre, National Theatre Complex (tel: 01/928.22.52; information: 01/633.08.80) — Jan. 3, 4, 5 and 7 at 7:30: "Richard III." Jan. 8, 9 and 10 at 7:30: Jan. 9 at 2:45: "Amadeus." Wyllinton Theatre (NT Complex) — Jan. 4, 7 and 8 at 7:45: Jan. 5 at 3: "When We are Married." Jan. 9 and 10 at 7:45: "Death of a Salesman." Cotswold Theatre (NT Complex) — Jan. 8 and 9 at 8: "The Long Voyage Home" (previews). Jan. 10 at 7: "The Long Voyage Home" (opening).  
Royal Festival Hall — Jan. 4, 5 and 12 at 3 and 7:30: Jan. 7-11 and Jan. 14-16 at 7:30: London Festival Ballet. "The Nutcracker." Jan. 6 at 7:30: Vienna Evening, London Concert Choir, Marcus Dods conductor, Jack Brymer clarinet.  
Queen Elizabeth Hall — Jan. 4 at 7:45: London String Quartet, Janet Hilton clarinet, Ralph Kirschbaum cello, Peter Frankl piano. Jan. 5 at 7:45: Jodi Brin piano. Jan. 6 at 3: Stephen Bishop-Kovachich piano. Jan. 6 at 7:15: Nash Ensemble, Jim Parker conductor. Jan. 7 at 7:45: The Scholars (medieval carols and madrigals, negro spirituals and folk songs). Jan. 8 at 7:45: Orlando String Quartet. Jan. 9 at 7:45: 75th Birthday Concert for Sir Michael Tippett, English Chamber Orchestra, Norman Del Mar and Sir Michael Tippett conductors. Paul Elliott tenor. Jan. 10 at 7:45: Barrow Poets. Jan. 11 at 7:45: New Chamber Soloists, David Josefowitz conductor, Christian Ferras violin.  
Parcell Room — Jan. 4 at 7:30: Christine and Sandy Blair piano. Jan. 5 at 7:30: Hazel Andrea soprano, Richard Greenwood piano. Jan. 6 at 7:45: "Lieder Without a Language Barrier." Brian Rayer Cook baritone, Anne Wilkens mezzo-soprano, Roger Vignoles piano. Jan. 6 at 7: Hanart Ensemble. Jan. 7-11: Park Lane Group Young Artists and 20th-Century Music Series. Jan. 12: The Well Theatre. To Feb. 16: D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.  
Victoria and Albert Museum — To Feb. 24: Exhibition of works by French painter Jean Auguste Ingres.  
Wembley Conference Center — Through Jan. 12: 49th Model Engineer Exhibition.  
Earls Court — Through Jan. 13: International Boat Show.  
Wigmore Hall — Jan. 4 at 7:30: John Anderson oboe, Trevor Hughes piano. Corinne Ann Frost cello, Michael Dussek piano. Jan. 5 at 3:30: Marina Horak piano; at 7:30: Modest Cerny concert. Gabrieli String Quartet. Hamish Milne piano, Elise Rots soprano. Jan. 6 at 7:30: Sylvia Rosenberg violin, Craig Sheppard piano. Jan. 7 at 7:30: Paul Roberts piano. Jan. 8 at 7:30: James Bowman countertenor. Forbes Henderson guitar, Robert Spencer lute. Jan. 9 at 7:30: Nash Ensemble, Stephen Roberts baritone. Jan. 10 at 7:30: The Well Theatre. And the Parrot director. Emma Kirkby soprano, Nigel Rogers tenor.

## FRANCE

PARIS, Cathedrale Notre-Dame — Jan. 5 at 6: Boston College Choral. Eglise Saint-Louis-des-Invalides — Jan. 5 at 8: Boston College Choral. Eglise Saint-Ignace — Jan. 8 at 8:30: Boston College Choral.  
Theatre des Champs-Elysees — Jan. 8 at 7: "Boris Godunov," Orchestre National de France, Choeurs de Radio France, Gary Bertini conductor. Jan. 14 at 8:30: Orchestre National de France, Gary Bertini conductor.  
Maison de la Radio France, Grand Auditorium — Jan. 15 at 8:30: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique, Gilbert Aszy conductor. Gwyneth Jones soprano, Paul Croasley piano.  
Eglise Saint-Germain-des-Prez — Jan. 9 at 8:30: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique and Choeurs de Radio France, Modest Cerny conductor.  
Studio Theatre 14, 20 Rue Marc Saignier, Paris 14 — To Jan. 13 at 8:30: Compagnie Femmetre Eclair, "Burst Rats."  
LE VESINET, Centre des Arts et des Lettres (tel: 976.32.75) — To Jan. 13: Russian paintings.

## ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale — Jan. 5 at 9: "Tittico di Balleri," "Concerto Barocco," "Summer Solstice," "Concerto dell'Albanos."  
MILAN, La Scala — Jan. 3, 6 and 10: "Boris Godunov." Jan. 2, 5, 8, 9 and 13: "I Due Foscari." Jan. 2, 4 and 6: "Albert Herring."

## MONACO

MONTE CARLO, 11th International Art Festival, Salle Garnier — Jan. 5 at 9: Berlin Octet. Centre de Congress-Auditorium — Jan. 25 at 9: National Orchestra of the Monte Carlo Opera, Lawrence Foster conductor, Henryk Szeryng and Ronald Patterson violin.

## NETHERLANDS

ROTTERDAM, Schouwburg — Jan. 10: "Lucia di Lammermoor."

## SPAIN

BARCELONA, Gran Teatro del Liceo (tel: 3/318.91.22) — Jan. 5 at 9:30: "Turandot."

## SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Theatre — Jan. 4: "L'Auberge du Cheval Blanc," opera by Ralph Benatzky.  
Casino Theatre — Jan. 7-12 at 8:30: "Les Agnells."  
Victoria Hall — Jan. 9 at 8: Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, A. Jordan conductor.  
Theatre des Marionnettes — To Jan. 12: "Les Trente Bogies."  
Conservatoire — Jan. 13 at 8:30: A. Golovine pianist, J. Fortmann violin. Jan. 14 at 8:30: Allegri Quartet.

## WEST GERMANY

DUSSELDORF, Operntheater — To Jan. 27: Agathe Luga, Wolfgang Resch, Rainer Tromper.

# TRAVEL

## Morocco, Where Skiers Are Guaranteed a Suntan



by Debra Weiner

CASABLANCA, Morocco — At a recent lunch of fresh fish salad at the Sand Club here, which overlooks the Atlantic and an ocean-fed swimming pool, several members of the Casablanca Club de Clubs, the president of the Royal Moroccan Ski and Mountain Federation and the president of the Casablanca Alpine Club gathered to discuss skiing, snow skiing the Atlas mountains of Morocco.

They were discussing how to promote it — and all they could come up with was "merely three hours from Agadir." What veteran snowbird skiers already know, however, is that Morocco is one of the few spots where skiing and sunbathing vacations can be combined in the dead of winter.

Morocco has four mountain ranges: the Rif Mountains near the Mediterranean; the Middle Atlas extending roughly 200 kilometers from the southwest to the northeast; the Great Atlas, the highest chain, stretching 750 kilometers; and, near the Sahara, the Anti-Atlas. Together, they've inspired a small ski history.

"People used to walk half a day from Agadir to Oukaimeden (about 60 kilometers south of Marrakech) to ski the Djebel Attar," recalled Zine Badissy, who works for Royal Air Maroc.

Then, in 1948, the government constructed a gravel road leading into Ouka, making the Great Atlas steep slopes much more accessible. Sixteen years later, in an effort to expand its "specialized tourism" (as well as to make the extraction of minerals easier), the government laid down cement. The runs were also cleared and ski stations equipped, enabling downhill skiing to attract a consumer market.

Today, Morocco has three major ski stations. The newest, though least equipped, is Bou Iblan (3103 meters) at the north end of the Eastern part of the Middle Atlas chain. There are a few lifts here (1000 to 1200 meters in elevation) but no hotels, though lodging is available in Taza, about 75 kilometers away.

The other two ski stations, however, are the federation's conceits: Ouka, which tenders the typical Moroccan mountain terrain of bare, treeless, rugged granite summits, and Mishlif, which the federation claims is like the Alps.

"Let's see," said Badissy. "Ouka is only about an hour's drive from Marrakech, so if you fly in from Orly or from the Marseille airport, it's easy to get to. You simply rent a car and drive up (2600 meters). With the lifts, you can go up to 3260 meters, which means that if we subtract, you'll be making a descent of some 660 meters. There are seven different runs, and for \$10 a day, everything is covered, including equipment rental."

During the summer, Ouka is a tiny mountain

village, but in the winter ski season (from end of December through April), the 100 is in the two hotels, chalets and two private ski clubs quickly fill up. There are two restaurants in Ouka and a nightclub. It's small — but it's also no crowd.

"That is in its favor," Badissy said. "About 3,500 skiers visited last year, and there you are, higher than in the Alps, warm sunny weather — you can ski barefooted in the spring — but never any worry about plenty of hard snow. It's a wide open range you can choose your patterns and yet, at the same time, it's so steep — the top is really a wall — that you'd better be a pretty good skier."

And if you are not a good skier? The Mishlif, located in the Middle Atlas, at 70 kilometers southeast of Fez. At an altitude about 2000 meters, the range is covered by cedar forests, cork oaks and firs. The stations two lifts, and though the runs are less steep than those at Ouka, it has many hotels and restaurants — and hot sun.

"Yes," Badissy concluded, sipping his sugary mint tea. "Skiing in Morocco may be limited but it is the best I know. And it's the only place you can ski that's only an hour away from Marrakech."

For ski conditions and other tourist information, write or phone the Club Alpin, 13 boulevard de la Resistance, Rabat, Morocco (Tel: 22-47-1).

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## Remembrance of Foods Proust

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — Almost without question, the most memorable association of food and literature is that of madeleines and Marcel Proust. The thought that intrigues, however, is that countless people who are aware of that association have never gotten past page 10 of Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past." There are others, too, who, though aware of the association, could not describe in precise (or even vague) detail what madeleines are.

I was discussing this recently with Shirley King, who has written what must be the definitive volume on the foods that are mentioned in great detail throughout the works of Proust. Mrs. King, who is English and a professional caterer in London, has written a delightfully informative book called "Dining With Marcel Proust."

The volume, published by Thames and Hudson, is lavishly illustrated with photographs of Proust as well as reproductions of gastronomic art of the Belle Epoque. It contains about 400 carefully detailed recipes.

"Actually," Mrs. King said, "Proust toward the end of his life didn't eat or drink very much. Yet he had total recall of the meals he had dined on or been present at throughout his lifetime. In his own words, he said that he had 'the imagination of the gullet.'"

"There were some foods for which he had a particular passion," Mrs. King continued. "He adored sole from the English Channel and, at the end of his life, sole was about the only cooked food that he could digest. He had a terrible sweet tooth — one presumes that madeleines were his favorite cake."

The number of mentions of foods in Proust's works is astonishing. He wrote in "Remembrance of Things Past" that in his novels he wanted to produce his works with the same care as a *boeuf a la mode* he had admired. He wrote in "Jean Santeuil" that an apple tart was "covered in a sauce as red as the flowers of the pink hawthorn which grew round the porch of the church opposite the shop upon the square."

And as Mrs. King points out, he saw beauty even in the remains left after everyone had eaten. In "Remembrance of Things Past" he wrote: "I cherished . . . the broken gestures of the knives still lying across one another, the swollen convexity of a discarded napkin upon which the sun would patch a scrap of yellow velvet, the half-empty glass which thus showed to a greater advantage the noble sweep of its curved sides."

I asked Mrs. King how she came about this uncommon enterprise. "I lived in London and had been trained as a painter," she said. "I was married to William King, the American sculptor, and I needed money. I started as a private cook for Sir Arnold Weinstock, the head of an electrical empire in England. I found myself traveling back and forth on the underground in London, and someone gave me a copy of 'Remembrance of Things Past.' I read it morning and night, and it suddenly occurred to me that Proust was as much obsessed with fine food as I had been."

And from that subway beginning the book was born.

In case you wonder, madeleines are small, scallop-shaped butter cakes baked in individual molds. They have a texture much like that of a genoise or sponge cake. They are also related historically to *illets*, Proust's childhood hometown, in that a scallop shell worn in the hats of medieval pilgrims who stopped there was the inspiration for the cakes.

### Carottes a la Creme

4 to 8 carrots, about 1 pound  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon sugar  
1 tablespoon butter  
1 cup heavy cream

1. Trim and scrape the carrots. Cut them lengthwise into quarters. Align the pieces and cut them into 2 1/2-inch lengths.  
2. Put the carrots in a saucepan and add enough water to barely cover them. Add the salt and sugar and bring to the boil and cook 10 to 20 minutes, depending on the age and size of the



carrots. Drain well and add the butter. Toss the carrots in the butter.

3. Add the cream and cook five minutes until the cream is reduced and saucelike.  
Yield: 4 or more servings.

### Madeleines

6 tablespoons unsalted butter plus butter for coating the molds  
6 tablespoons flour plus flour for coating the molds  
Pinch of salt  
2 eggs  
1/2 teaspoon pure vanilla extract or orange water  
1/2 cup granulated sugar  
Grated rind of half a lemon  
1 tablespoon confectioners' sugar (opt.)

1. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit.  
2. Put six tablespoons of butter in a small saucepan and let melt over low heat. Set aside and let the butter cool to lukewarm.  
3. Brush the indentations (molds) of the madeleine pan with butter. Sprinkle the indentations (molds) with flour. Shake out excess flour. Set aside.

4. Sift together the six tablespoons of flour and pinch of salt.

5. Break the eggs into the container of an electric mixer. Beat the eggs until they are quite thick and lemon-colored. Add the vanilla extract or orange water.

6. Gradually add the granulated sugar while beating constantly. Beat until the batter is light and fluffy.

7. Sift one-third of the flour over the batter. Sprinkle in the lemon rind and about one-third of the butter. Fold this in carefully with a rubber spatula, stirring from the bottom. Continue adding the flour and butter, one-third at a time, until it is all used.

8. Spoon the batter into the molds, but don't fill them to the top.

9. Place the pan in the oven and bake 15 to 20 minutes.

10. Remove the pan from the oven and invert the pan. Tap it upside down (or use a small knife) to loosen the madeleines. You may scrub and rinse the mold and lightly butter and flour it for a second batch.

11. If desired, place the madeleines on a rack and sift confectioners' sugar over them.  
Yield: 18 to 20 madeleines.

### Sole Grille

4 cleaned whole flounders, yellow-tail, lemon or gray sole, about 1 pound  
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste  
Flour for dredging  
5 tablespoons butter  
Lemon quarters

1. Preheat the broiler to high.  
2. Have fish cleaned and heads removed. Also have the skin removed from the top of fish and trimmed off the fins, both top and bottom. If you wish to do this at home, make small incision at the base of the tail through the back skin. Pull up on the skin, using a towel to give a firm hold on the skin as you pull it off with the fingers. Neatly trim around the belly of the fish.

3. Sprinkle the sole with salt and pepper on all sides.

4. Dredge the sole all over with flour. Shake off excess. Dot with butter.

5. Place the fish under the broiler about 10 or six inches from the source of heat. Broil for six minutes. Carefully and gently turn the fish. Continue broiling four to six minutes. Serve with lemon quarters.  
Yield: 12 to 16 servings.

### Moules Marinere

2 quarts mussels  
3 tablespoons butter  
1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots  
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley  
1/4 cup finely chopped leeks  
1/4 cup finely diced carrots  
1 teaspoon finely minced garlic  
1/2 teaspoon chopped fresh or dried thyme  
1/2 cup dry white wine

1. Rinse the mussels well. Pull off the beard. Scrape them clean with a knife or plastic scraping pad.

2. Melt the butter in a kettle and add the shallots, parsley, leeks and carrots. Cook, stirring often, until the vegetables start to brown slightly.

3. Add the mussels, garlic, thyme and wine. Cover. Cook seven minutes or longer until the mussels are all open. Shake the kettle to redistribute the mussels as they cook.  
Yield: 4 servings.

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# The Folly of Man

by Mavis Airey

RUSSELS — A mischievous click of the shutter and that baby-carrying stork seems to be exposed in the most unlikely quarters. Belgian photographer Van Rafeleghem couldn't resist the a group of nuns waiting with such eagerness outside a baby-goods shop here the stork.

act that the shop is No. 13 only adds to e. "For the stork to come visiting these ally would be bad luck," chuckles Van sem. His gentle mocking obviously t a responsive smile from members of the ofoto" jury, who awarded him first prize funniest photo in the professional sec-

the first international humor in photog- exhibition, which is taking place through at the Belgian coastal resort of Knokke- dy known for its sense of humor, e has been hosting the World Cartoon d every summer for the past 19 years. s trying to drum up support for its new tional competition: humor in photogra- his year's show — the first — has more 50 photographs from 20 countries and ear, say the organizers, the show should

be in size.

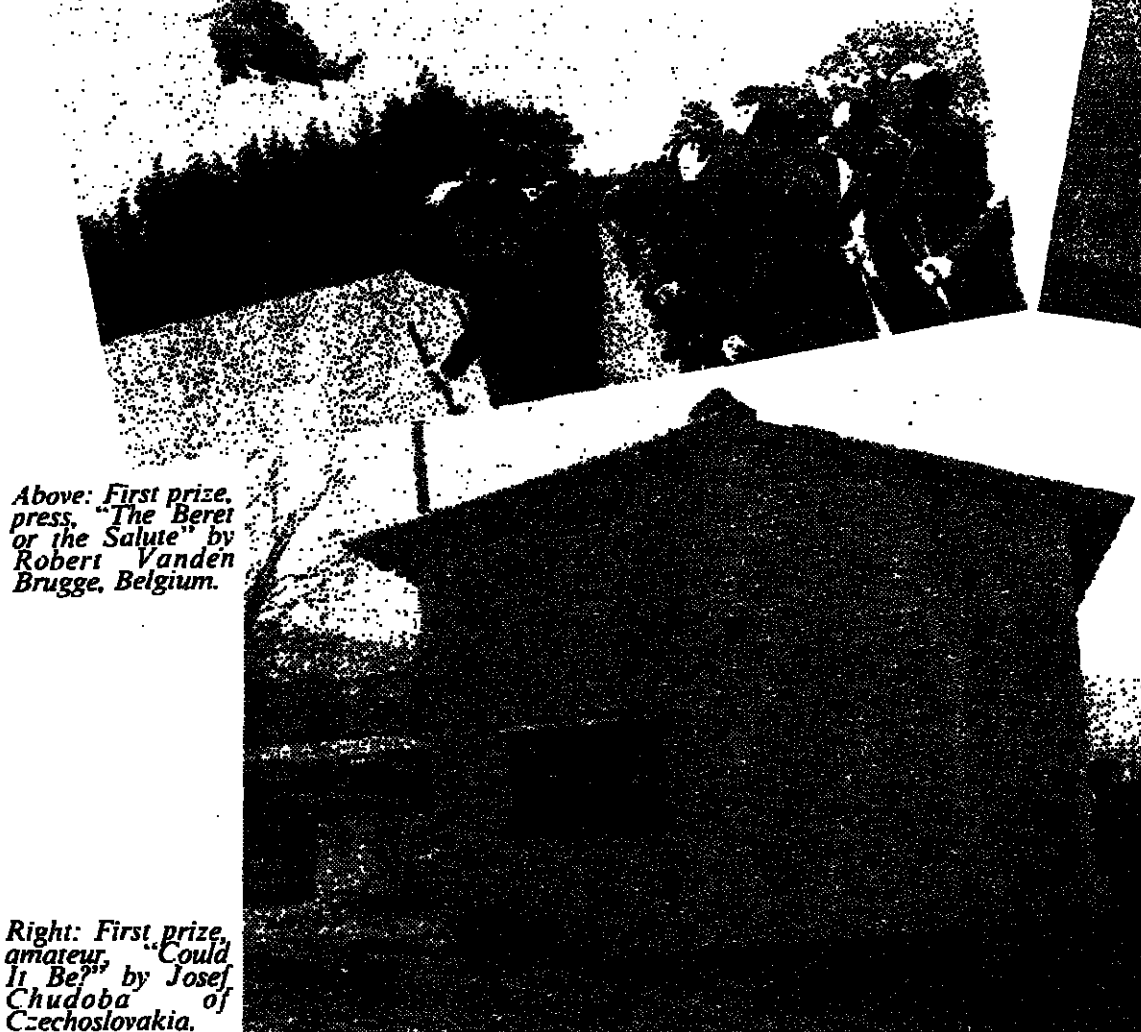
ed jokes won't make it any easier for next year's which will be composed of this year's s: an Argentinian, a Czech and four Bel- . The choice was difficult enough for the at panel, which selected fewer than a third e entries for the exhibition. What makes e reason crease up with mirth, it seems, leaves e colder.

the doubt the sentimental will delight in the e of a cute baby framed in a washbas e, lying cooly at a washing line of baby leggings e feminists and harassed mothers will bly grind their teeth in silent rage.

the magazine were looking for something original, for e photographs that speak for themselves, that e can understand, as well as for technical e," explains jury member Achiel Jacobs.

ough the choice was hard, the winners were eblem — we were all agreed on excellence. e vulgar ones weren't much of a problem e — they didn't stand much chance of getting e. But lots of entries were plays on words e's names and signs and so on. That's a e, because you've got to be able to read e. The photo of the election poster e "Give Karel one last chance" is funny e it's in a funeral parlor window, but it's funny if you can understand the language," e Jacobs, though, the hardest choices were e "composed" and spontaneous photo- s. Some members of the jury regarded the e and preparation that a photographer e into setting up a funny picture as crucially e.

st prize in the amateur category went to



Above: First prize, press, "The Beret or the Salute" by Robert Vanden Brugge, Belgium.

Right: First prize, amateur, "Could it Be?" by Josef Chudoba of Czechoslovakia.

the Czech Josef Chudoba for his burly peasant apparently pushing over an extremely solid house. Title: "Could it be?" The second prize winner was even more staged: Luc Descheemacker's Louvre Gallery attendant dozes on his chair, a telltale lipstick kiss on his cheek. Now we know why the Mona Lisa has that knowing smile!

For many people though, the best pictures — like the one of the nuns by Van Rafeleghem — are always captured from a spontaneous observation. "They were actually waiting for the procession of penitents," Van Rafeleghem explains. "They were totally unaware of the incongruity of where they had chosen to stand." Another Belgian, Armand Vandeghinste, won second prize in the professional section for highlighting

the appropriateness of a spot where two old men had chosen to stand — under an "Antiques" sign.

To take such pictures, a photographer needs an eye for the unexpected or the absurd. When Robert Vanden Brugge went to the Ardennes town of Marche-en-Famenne to cover a royal visit, he didn't expect to come back with any funny photographs. Let alone one that was to win him four prizes — including Humorfoto's first prize in the press section.

But as the Royal helicopter came in to land, each and every member of the honor guard clutched his beret so it wouldn't blow off in the wind. "Suddenly it looked so funny," explains Vanden Brugge. "all those white gloves in identical positions, like some kind of new-fangled

salute — the kind of thing you see in comic books. So I took it."

Everyone will have his own favorite — East German Hans Uhlemann's dumpy old woman quizzically sizing up a youthful female statue in the park; the Belgian Fernand Hellinckx's stone lion peering sheepishly out from under a plastic hood that protects him from workmen's debris, or Janus Visser's study of a Mobil gas station — complete with horse and cart.

"Humorfoto '79" runs until Jan. 10 at Scherpoort (the exhibition hall), Meerlaan 30a, Knokke-Heist, every day from 10:30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2:30 to 5 p.m. Running concurrently is World Press Photo '79, also worth a visit. Knokke-Heist is about 1½ hours from Brussels, close to the Dutch border.



Right: First prize, professional, "The Stork" by Luc van Rafeleghem, Belgium.

Below: Second prize, professional, "Antiques" by Armand Vandeghinste, Belgium.



# Some Castle Problems Are More Than Moat Deep

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — Most people like to think of their home as their castle. But pity the 100,000 or so in Western Europe who call a castle their home.

What those of us with just an apartment or a small house might regard as a dream is actually nightmare, or so delegates to a convention of the owners were told recently at Constance, Germany.

The taxes, the upkeep, the repairs," groaned West German aristocrat, "are going to turn into a charity case."

The Constance meeting, attended by representatives from 13 countries, was sponsored by International Castles Institute (ICI), an organization that claims to have about 100,000 members. The largest contingent is in Great Britain, with 48,000 members, but West Germany with 19,000, is runner-up.

though the monarchy went out with the Kaiser in Germany some 61 years ago, princes, dukes, counts and barons are still very much und. The majority, to be sure, has 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. jobs like everyone else and a modest, middle-class lifestyle. But a surprising number still live the old family life, perched on some crag, cliff or hidden behind dense forests and manicured gardens.

Germany until the late 19th century was a mosaic of mini-sized, independent fiefdoms, principalities. For centuries past, however, there was a hilltop, someone would build a castle and cover it with turrets, towers and walls or an elegant manor house.

The statistics are staggering. At one time 300 castles, palaces and fortresses dotted the map of what is today West Germany. The vicissitudes of history and the ravages of time have swept many of them away, leaving merely ruins and piles of weather-beaten stones.

Nevertheless, 6,000 remain inhabited or could be made habitable. Owning one is in vogue. To nouveau riche, a castle to call home is a status symbol. To the aristocrats, a castle, passed down by generations of forebears, remains a mark of pride and station, a reminder of better days.

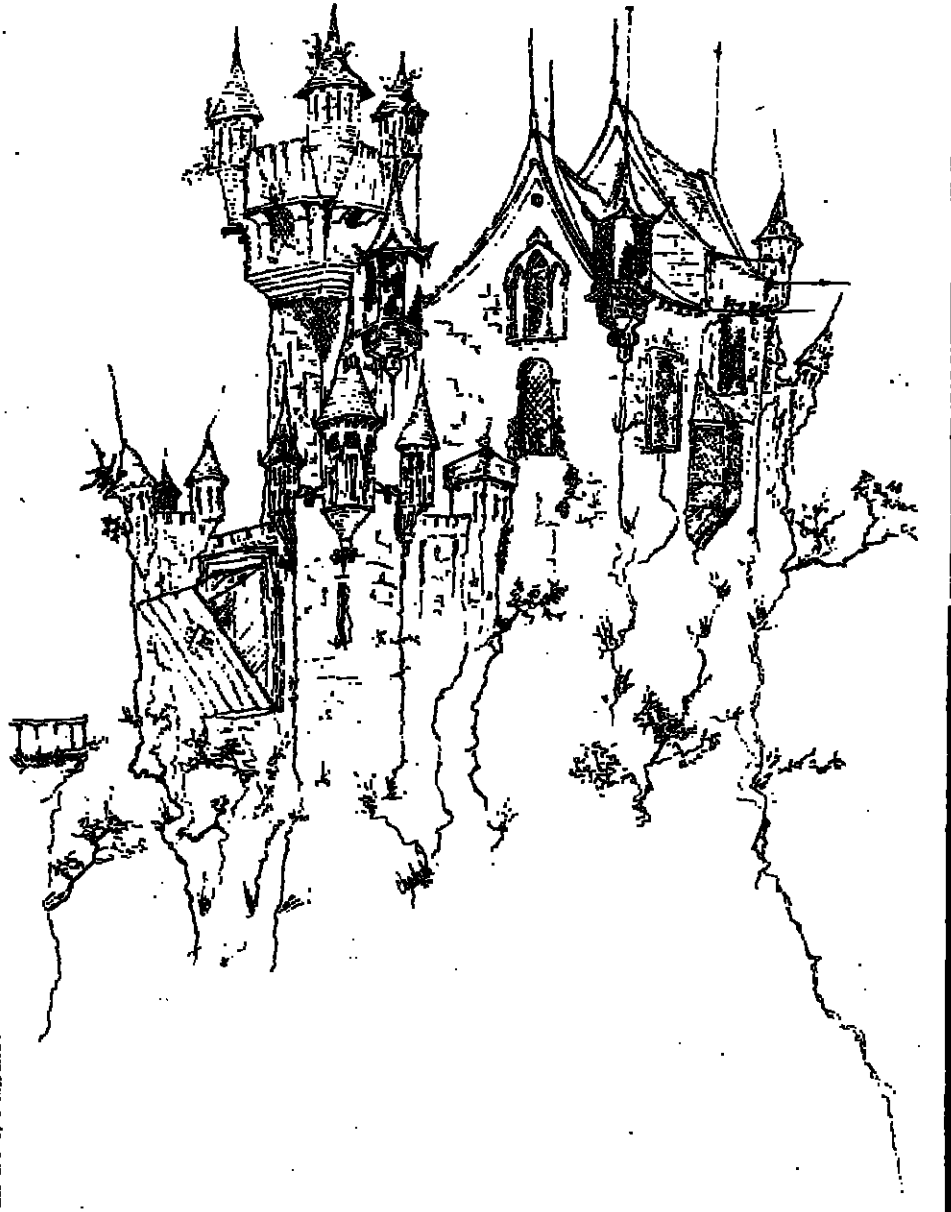
Moreover, there is little for which a castle can be used. Those that are not homes have been turned into museums, youth hostels, or, in some cases, old-age homes, government office buildings, restaurants, hotels and art galleries.

For those who do not want or cannot afford a castle, some are even divided into parts. number of years ago an enterprising Düsseldorf realtor turned Schloss Caspersbröich, a magnificent 15th-century fortress, into a condominium subdivided into 30 apartments, each equipped with the most up-to-date kitchens and bedrooms. Tenants have common use of the knights' hall, the roccoco reception rooms and 10 acres of landscaped gardens.

But alas, there's one hitch to any castle, and it's not the ghost that may be inhabiting it. The problem is money.

Besides property taxes, castles take upkeep and repairs. In most of them, roof surfaces are assured not in square feet or yards but in millions and a roofing bill amounts not to hundreds or thousands but to tens of thousands of dollars. More often than not, if long neglected, a roof is merely the beginning. Draining a 100-year-old moat or shoring up an 800-year-old wall can dent even the best-stocked bank account — common or noble. And some nobles consider themselves lucky to make it from one check to the next.

So one knows the scope of these problems



better than the 78-year-old German Castles Association, with 800 castle-owning members. The association's headquarters are in the medieval Marksburg Fortress, which is perched on the edge of the Rhine at Braubach. To repair the roof of Marksburg a number of years ago cost \$125,000. The overall restoration came to more than \$1 million.

The most treacherous example is Burg Lauenstein near Kronsach in Franconia. Lauenstein is a castle's castle. Moated, towered, turreted, with drawbridges and legends of ghosts, knights in shining armor and secret passageways, it is everything a castle should be. And unlike the 19th-century fairytale replica of it that Bavaria's King Ludwig II built at Neuschwanstein, Lauenstein is genuine — more than a thousand years old. It passed through several hands until the state of Bavaria bought it in 1962 for \$110,000.

While that was a princely sum in those days, it was merely the beginning. Restoration of Lauenstein, started in 1973 and completed in 1976, came to not one pfennig less than \$17 million. It is now a museum.

Castle owning is so expensive, in fact, that many castles cannot even be given away or leased for nominal, symbolic sums of one Deutsche mark annually because the arrange-

ment invariably entails enormous commitments to do restoration and renovation work.

Unable to pay maintenance, some blue-blooded proprietors have abandoned their old homesteads or tried to sell them to oil-rich Arabs. Several years ago Prince Friedrich Wilhelm zu Wied, scion of one of Germany's noblest old families, put the torch to Monrepos, his Rhineland palace, because he could no longer afford it. Local firemen looked on benignly and gave instructions.

In all West German states today, however, laws on protection and preservation of historical monuments are being tightened up, and such stories are unlikely to recur.

Many aristocratic owners have turned their castles into hotels and restaurants and then joined marketing, tourist promotion and castle-owning associations such as "Gast im Schloss," a group of 50 castle-hotels, or the ICI, whose delegates at Constance spent their time discussing how to squeeze more cash out of old ramparts or their knightly heritage.

Baron Wolfgang von Stetten is a typical example. He's a man you wouldn't notice in a crowd and that's the way he prefers it — a West German Mr. Average, married to a statuesque brunette named Silvia and the proud father of two rambunctious boys aged 9 and 8. Each

weekday morning, around 7:30 a.m., he gets into his aging, slightly battered car for the half hour drive to work as a municipal judge hearing small claims cases at Kuenzelsau, 40 miles northeast of Stuttgart.

But he has an aristocratic pedigree that goes back 29 generations, to a medieval ancestor named Oldrich.

Stetten is also the name of the village in which he lives. Until the early 19th century, when Napoleon abolished what remained of the Holy Roman Empire and rearranged the map of Europe, Stetten and the mountaintop it perches on made up an independent, sovereign state. It was one of more than 1,600 baronies, duchies, principalities and pocket-sized kingdoms that constituted an atomized Germany.

Von Stetten more or less owns the village, and lives in Stetten's castle, which has belonged to his ancestors for nearly a thousand years. Built in 1088, the castle comes complete with a keep, moat, defensive walls, towers, turrets, dungeons, battlements and a ghost — "my great-great-uncle Max," the baron explains — who occasionally haunts the cavernous corridors.

Except for a few days' occupation by a squad of American GIs in 1945, the castle has never

been taken over. Even that "conquest" was pyrrhic, according to the baron, who was four years old at the time. "The tank in which they arrived got stuck in the gatehouse of the outer wall."

Today, the Von Stettens live in one small, rather chilly and damp tract of the castle, with no central heating and not much more indoor plumbing. A larger tract has been converted into a hotel which Baroness Silvia manages while he is off at the courtroom.

"We aren't what you call luxury category," he says, emphasizing that portable shower stalls had to be installed in the guestrooms, which have no toilets. "Putting in proper plumbing in walls as thick and old as these is frightfully expensive."

But if it weren't for the hotel operation, proceeds from which cover the tax and maintenance bills, Von Stetten would probably move out and let an important piece of history decay.

"Most people think we are members of some privileged elite living in a dream world," lamented Marquis de Amodio, president of the International Castles Institute, at the ICC meeting in Constance. "In fact, we are more an oppressed minority living a nightmare."

"The financial burden of maintaining these houses for posterity, even as hotels and tourist attractions," said a British delegate, "is so great that we cannot continue without support from public funds. The price we shall have to pay for that, however, is a restriction on privacy."

One owner has found what may be a compromise.

Baron Johann Adolf von la Valette-St. Georges, descendant of a Franco-German aristocratic family, has turned his 18th-century Auel Castle near Bonn into a luxury hotel where guests, among other things, can sleep in a bed once used by Napoleon and Czar Alexander I for \$50 a night.

"We are fortunate," says the baron. "After World War II, the castle was requisitioned as the residence of the British high commissioner for Germany. Thanks to him, we had central heating and baths when it was returned to us, and we made it into a hotel."

But the baron, his wife and their three children don't live in it. They live in a nearby modern bungalow where the plumbing, as he explains, is quieter and more reliable.

His home, you might say, is his castle — whereas his castle is his business.

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# Tea for Tout and Le Tout Europe for Tea

by Jeanne Brody

**P**ARIS — Almost like clockwork on the first of every month, a distinguished gentleman sporting a gray waxed mustache and bowler hat enters Fauchon and makes his way to the tea counter. There he buys an 8 by 10-inch brick of tea that he takes home and grates up to make his tea.

The gentleman, an archaeologist who lived in China for many years, will buy his tea no other way. According to Michele Taponier, Fauchon's press agent, he is only one of several regular customers who buy these antique bricks with their lovely imprinted designs.

Fauchon carries 60 different varieties of tea and today, more than ever, says Taponier, the counters are jammed: Middle-aged French housewives are buying traditional Ceylon and Indian teas; college students are experimenting with fancy spiced teas, and Japanese tourists are walking out with "apple" tea, 10 and 20 tins at a time. This tea craze is not peculiar to France. In Germany, tea boutiques have sprung up all over and, in England, fashionable salons are back in style. On Sunday afternoons in Hampstead, there's always a long line outside of Louise's Tea Salon.

People are blending their own teas, giving tea tasting parties, making 'Frozen Tea Mousse' and 'Tea Salad Dressing' and going on 'Tea Diets.'

Next to water, tea is probably the oldest, cheapest and most popular drink in the world. India produces more than a million pounds of it each year (half for domestic consumption). Russia drinks almost all the tea India produces. In Europe, the Irish are the greatest tea drinkers, with England, which consumes almost 8 pounds or 16 large tins per capita per year, running a close second. France's tea consumption has risen from 3,750 tons in 1975 to 4,500 tons in 1978, while Italy and Germany's consumption, which together amounts to 7 ounces per head per year is steadily rising. Moreover, the kinds of tea being bought show an increasing appreciation for more refined, specialty teas. Tea has taken Europe by storm.

The fad is, of course, nothing new. The drink has been popular since its discovery in ancient China, 4,000 years ago, by the Emperor Shen Nung, who, as the story goes, saw some leaves accidentally blow into a pot of boiling water. He used the brew for medicine. Called 'Te' in Chinese, it was considered a special gift from heav-

en to the Chinese and the secret of its manufacture was jealously guarded.

The Japanese claim that Dharma, a Buddhist Prince, discovered the drink. Dharma had promised Buddha that he would stay awake for seven years, but one day in the course of his travels he fell asleep. To punish himself, Dharma cut off his eyelids. They took root and sprang up as tea plants.

Tea still plays an intimate part in the religion of the Japanese. The tea ceremony, more than a custom, expresses the calm and serenity of the "way of Zen."

The West has its own ritual: tea time. When it was first introduced to Europe, tea was sold in apothecary shops, as a cure for everything from impotence to gout. Later, Thomas Twining opened Tom's Coffee House in the Strand in London, where he sold tea as a sideline. It was the Duchess of Bedford, however, who introduced the custom of 5 o'clock tea to her lady friends, and the idea caught on in her aristocratic circles. Tea cost \$50 a pound in 1706 — to cover taxes and shipping costs — so only the wealthy could indulge.

Today, everyone can and is indulging. In the United States, people are blending their own teas, giving tea tasting parties, making "Frozen Tea Mousse" and "Tea Salad Dressing" and going on "Tea Diets." Make-up artist Way Bandy uses tea as an ingredient in protective sun burn lotion. The English Tea Council suggests mixing it with rum to make "Planters' Tea" — or with ginger beer to make "Ginger McTavish." The Russians drink it strong with strawberry preserves, and the North Africans are known for their delicious mint and cardamom tea.

All teas are blends of as many as 30 different kinds of leaves. Since tea is not harvested (like fruit) but picked every 7 to 14 days throughout the year, the quality of the leaves varies with the weather. To assure consistency, the tea taster tells his company before auctions what kinds of tea are needed in which quantity to make this week's blend.

The recipes vary from week to week, but the tea tastes the same. Assam tea from India, one variety used in many blends, is a strong, pungent-flavored tea. Darjeeling, from the foothills of the Himalayas, is famous for its rich bouquet, while the more recent East African teas, noted for their bright coloring and fast infusion, are considered ideal for tea bags.

One blend was created by a Chinese Mandarin in the 19th century especially for Earl Grey, then Prime Minister of England. The blend, which combines Darjeeling and China teas scented with oil of bergamot, came to be known as Earl Grey's blend, and is one of the most popular specialty teas on the market today. Teas like Assam, Ceylon Breakfast and English Breakfast Tea (a blend of Ceylon and Indian teas) are usually consumed in the morning. Darjeeling or China Black tea is drunk in the afternoon or evening after a spicy meal. Earl Grey, Russian Caravan or Spiced Tea is best

with cookies or pastry in late afternoon or evening.

ENGLAND: Famous tea gardens like the Ranelagh and Cuper's Gardens are no more, but the

countryside and London still have several chic tea salons. The St. James Restaurant in Fortnum & Mason is probably the most elegant and one of the few places to serve real tea instead of

tea bags. The St. James also serves traditional cucumber and watercress sandwiches or crumpets. Richoux on South Audley Street serves a lovely "Cream Tea" with scones, and Sague in

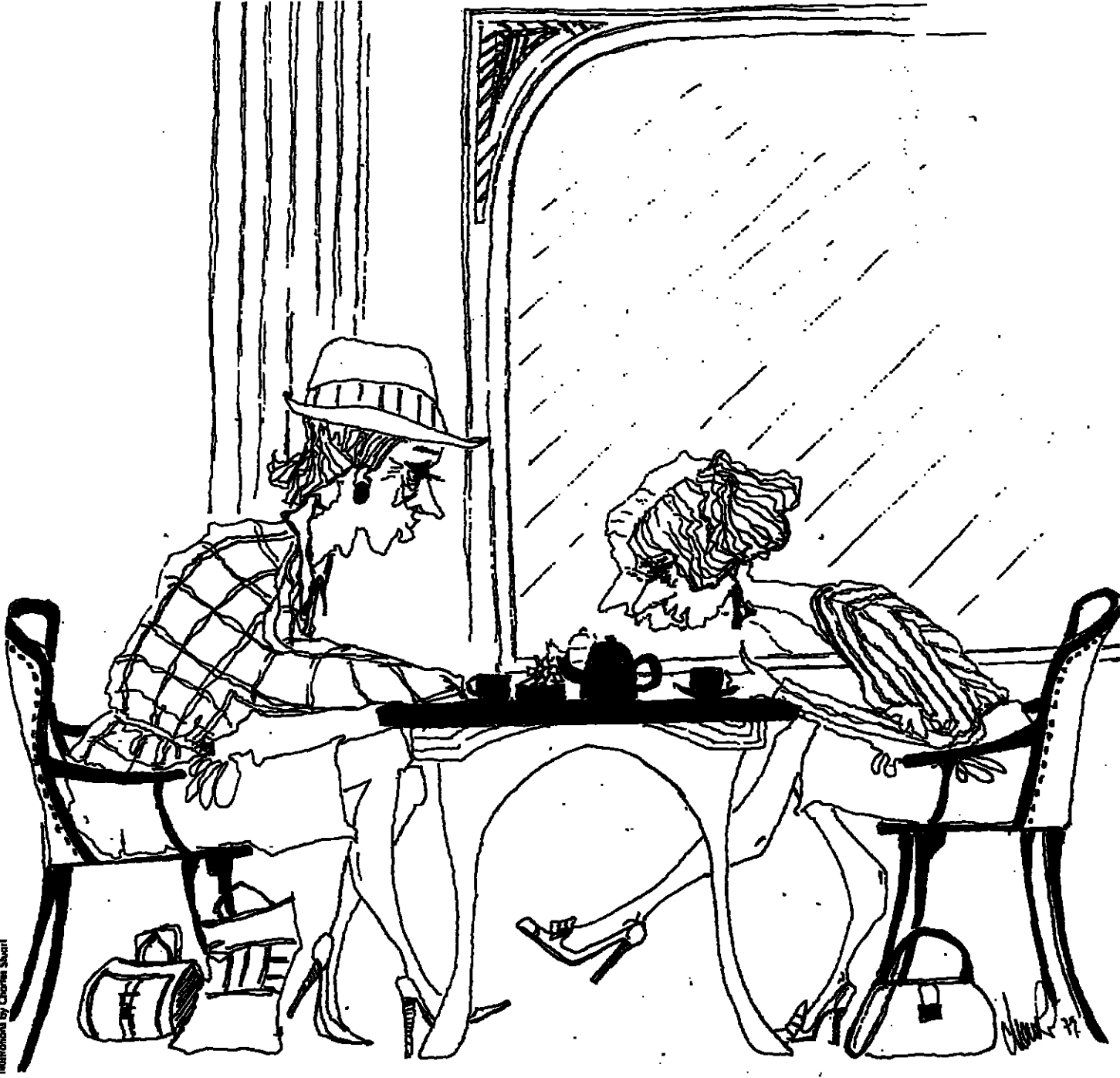
Marylebone High Street, opened by a Swiss gentleman at the turn of the century, offers delicious pastry made on the premises. Tom's Coffee House doesn't exist any more, but Twining, a ninth-generation Twining, has turned the site into a museum. Old hotels like the Ritz, Claridges and Grosvenor serve 5 o'clock tea, and in the countryside at Ye Copper Cottage or Newsmen in Windsor or at Fortar's in Brighton, the custom is still going strong.

FRANCE: The French have always liked teas such as verbena, camomile and lime-blossom tea (tilleul), but they never drank tea with milk until Madame de Sevigne decided to do so. There are more than 25 tea salons in Paris. Two of the oldest, W.H. Smith & Son and Maison Angelina, formerly Rumpelmeyers, both on the Rive Gauche near the place de la Concorde, serve real tea in a silver pot on a silver tray with rich French pastry. Fauchon's has a tea where customers can blend and taste their own teas. One big seller, says Michele Taponier, is Aphrodite's Tea: his and hers. "His" combines verbena, verbena, lupine, aniseed and licorice while "Hers" calls for lilac, valley, verbena, gentiane, angelica, mallow and coriander.

There are also mood teas made of blends of herbs, guaranteed by pharmacists to make you "calm," "vigorous," "bold" or "ardent." Fauchon even sells special tea pots: One with separate compartments and two spoons is for a couple that likes different teas in the same pot. Another comes in the shape of an elephant with the trunk serving as spout. Some of the latest teas available are licorice, coconut, mango and guava. And in February, for those who remember the famous 19th-century tea races, there will be a yacht race from Djakarta to Rotterdam, the Cape of Good Hope, along the route the clippers used to take.

ITALY: In Italy, ice tea is a favorite summer drink in bars and cafes. Earl Grey is also becoming increasingly popular and can be found all year long with other fine teas in La Drogheria in Pisa, Piazza San Carlo 196 in Turin, the Drogheria Farini, Via Monte Napoleone in Milan and the Drogheria Scarnaggi, Strada Maggiore 31/C in Bologna. The Cafe Greco in Rome, one of Europe's oldest cafes, still serves tea in a silver pot on a silver tray, lovely to look at, but impossible to pour.

GERMANY: The most popular teas in Germany today, the spiced teas, are a far cry from traditional Chinese or Indian teas. Nevertheless, let on tea, vanilla tea, cinnamon tea, blackcurrant tea and banana tea are among the 100 different kinds of teas sold in tea boutiques all over Germany. Three such boutiques are Eiremann, Andreas Buttenstrasse, Baden-Baden; St. Gaart Teeladen, R. & B. Lang, 5 Fährhörn, 7000 Stuttgart 1; and Der Teeladen, Göt. Geschwender Bldg., Sternstr. 1, 5500 Trier.



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## Grandpa Schlomo and the Whole Shtetl

by Jane M. Friedman

**P**ARIS — The curtain goes up nightly in a small kitschy theater near Paris' Place de la République, revealing two objects. On one side, there's a black-and-white photo of a white bearded man who looks like a rabbi. On the other is a picture of an old-fashioned sewing machine. In the middle, a mustachioed man with a mop of kinky, salt and pepper hair sits at a table piled high with rolls of fabric. He is sewing.

In minutes, as he begins to talk, the images come together. Labeled, as he is called, is a Jewish tailor who makes *shmatas* (technically, rags — Yiddish slang for clothes). He tells us the story of his grandfather Schlomo, whose portrait dominates the stage, and of his family in the 19th-century Russian village of Koszcoszow (pronounced: Kosh Chosch). His monologue is sprinkled with Yiddish expressions — *misgnas* (cravens), *shidduks* (love matches), *knoelers* (ghosts) and laughs so hard it can hurt in the *kishkes* (guts).

Lionel Rochemann's show, "Grandpa Schlomo, Grandma Malka and the Whole Village" is strong on laughs in the *kishkes*, and the audience quickly loses its Gallic composure as it identifies with the Jewish past from the long gone, but not forgotten, shtetl. The show plays through Feb. 6 at Paris' Palais des Glaces.

Rochemann, 51, has done shorter versions of the show previously, but the current rendition has been more successful, perhaps because of the current revival in Jewish consciousness here. The press has been enthusiastic. Rochemann "gives savor and life to the Jewish spirit," wrote the weekly news magazine L'Express.

"Oy abroch," yells Rochemann, speaking in a French heavily flavored with Yiddish, "it wasn't like now. The Russians didn't like Jews then." Labeled's grandfather was, of course, a tailor, waiting for the Messiah — until friends warned him that if the Messiah came, no one would need suits any more.

In the town, there was the usual array of shtetl types: Tante Yente, Rebbe Zadik who, although wise, lust after the village maidens; Hazzan the cantor; Israel, the village idiot; and, of course, Shatren, the matchmaker, who makes all add well — or as well as possible.

"Shatren the matchmaker," incants Rochemann. "She married what she could." A boy so short he needed high heels, for example. The rabbi's wife warned against this. "If you put heels on him now," she reasoned, "you won't be able to add anything later."

And a girl who was not pretty (in fact she was ugly), not intelligent (frankly she was an idiot),

whose father was not rich (secret — he was a bum) and whose body was distorted.

"Why should I marry her?" exclaimed her chosen.

"For one small fault," replied Shatren, "you have to be difficult!"

The show is a compilation of Jewish jokes, tales from the shtetl and stories that were handed down by Rochemann's family, who came from Warsaw. The evening follows grandfather Schlomo as he goes into the Czar's army, to a Rothschild funeral and just squeaks by in general.

The rapid-fire Jewish humor zeroes in on the absurdity of shtetl life and makes fun of the Jews themselves, but not without a dash of tenderness. Rochemann ends Schlomo's travails with a series of Yiddish folk songs, accompanied by violins and cello. A slide show of shtetl life completes the evening, powerfully evoking the Jewish villages of 19th-century Eastern Europe. Afterward, the crowd deluges Rochemann with requests to autograph his album of Yiddish folk songs.

Why does the audience love it?

"Why, why?" asks Rochemann in his Paris apartment, raising his hands like a rabbi and with an old Jewish tactic, answering a question with another question. "For those over 50 who come, they say: 'That's me. I'm normal,'" he says.

Rochemann knows he has a wide audience for his Yiddish humor. "I'm not alone," he says. "It's a world stream. People demand to be recognized as what they are: individuals, minorities, families, religions. I'm no exception. I'm just a Jew who's become more and more conscious that I'm French and a Jew."

Rochemann was born in Paris in 1928. His father made leather goods — not a tailor, but close enough.

World War II interrupted a peaceful existence. His father was rounded up by the Nazis and he died later at Auschwitz. His grandfather died somewhere on the way to a concentration camp. The rest of the family escaped from Paris, and Rochemann lived for two years with his sister and mother in central France, protected by peasants.

"C'est la France," explains Rochemann. "It's the only country that had de Gaulle and Petain at the same time."

After the war, Rochemann returned to Paris and quickly became, as he puts it, a "doctor of shmatology" — in other words, he entered the rag trade.

"You don't have to have a family tradition," says Rochemann. "There's a Jewish tradition. You buy a second-hand sewing machine and you put it in the kitchen. Then you ask your wife to work with you till midnight." Finally,



you add more machines, which is exactly what Rochemann did until his circumstances became more comfortable.

Then, out went the sewing machines. "I had enough of *shmatas*," he says. Rochemann went back to school and studied music. Eventually he organized a weekly hootenanny at the American Cultural Center in Paris. In 1970 he wrote his first Jewish skit, in 1976 his second, and in the same year he published the memoirs of his mother, a Jewish girl from Poland who had tried to be French. In 1977, Rochemann introduced his one-man show at a small cabaret on Paris' Left Bank.

It's been mostly uphill since. Recently, Rochemann married for the third time — a "gay" he laughs, who speaks Hebrew. His first wife gave him a son, his second wife another son and his third wife — a grandson. Together, Rochemann and his wife live in the former shmat workshop, now transformed into a cozy apartment and chock-full of violins, guitars, velvet couches, a wood stove, menorahs and other bric-a-brac. Asked about the future, Rochemann looks to the heavens and seems to query, "how should I know?" But what could be bad about life in Paris — even if it isn't Koszcoszow?

Lionel Rochemann's show, "Grandpa Schlomo, Grandma Malka and the Whole Village" runs through Feb. 6 at the Palais des Glaces, 1 rue du Vieux-Savoyard, du Temple. Paris: 10. Performances, daily except Mondays and Sundays, begin at 8:45 p.m. sharp.



## Hot Oil Prices Ease, Narrowing Disparity

YORK, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ) — Oil prices in 1980 are easing through the world's major petroleum markets, narrowing the disparity between spot and contract prices.

In recent weeks, spot crude prices have fallen \$4-to-\$5 a barrel, some trading sources estimated. "Sweet" crudes that are low in sulfur — similar to the quality grades produced in Indonesia, the African countries and the North Sea — were fetching up to \$45 a barrel a few weeks back, but at the moment are selling for around \$40 a barrel.

One cargo offered at \$42.50 has failed to find a buyer. One major company that occasionally purchases cargoes of crude in the spot market has just bought sweet crude at \$39.75 a barrel.

Although that is still considerably higher than official contract prices posted by OPEC nations, spot and contract quotes are coming closer together. For a time, spot cargoes were going for as much as \$15 a barrel more than the same grades under contract. The difference currently are \$7-to-\$8 a barrel, traders said.

Some observers expect the differentials between spot and contract prices to continue narrowing, partly because official prices will probably be advanced further and partly because spot prices are softening. "I wouldn't say there will be parity between spot and contract prices, but there won't be much of a premium for spot cargoes," a source at one major oil company said.

Such a narrowing between spot and contract prices would be welcomed by oil consumers. High spot prices have offered opportunity — and perhaps justification — for producers to continue pushing up their official prices.

Another oil company source said sellers of spot cargoes seem willing to negotiate prices, a major change from only a few weeks ago. "A month or so ago, you were getting only hard and fast prices," he said.

Official Contract Disparity

There is still a big disparity between the spot markets and official contracts for certain Middle East crudes, such as Saudi Arabia's Arab light. The current official price posted by Saudi Arabia for Arab light, which is OPEC's benchmark crude, is \$24 a barrel. But in spot transactions such crude is still selling for about \$38. That is down, however, from the high of \$40 only a few weeks ago.

Spot trading, though, has calmed considerably in recent weeks. Traders and other oil sources agree that relatively little oil is moving currently in spot transactions.

The market is "unusually quiet," one trader said. Uncertainty over future OPEC prices is a key reason.

Oil is being offered for sale on the spot market, but few buyers are apparently willing to commit themselves to transactions until the OPEC pricing picture clears. There are at least four tiers of pricing in OPEC, following collapse of efforts to reach pricing unity last month in Caracas.

Saudi oil, at \$24 a barrel, is again the cheapest in OPEC, although the kingdom is expected to raise the price of the benchmark crude \$2 a barrel soon, perhaps by Feb. 1, in a new effort to narrow the gap between its prices and those of the producers of the most expensive grades, the African nations.

The second tier is the quotes of what has become a majority in OPEC, the so-called moderates, including Venezuela, Kuwait, Iraq, Indonesia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. This group is allied with Saudi Arabia but is assuming a \$26 price for the benchmark crude instead of the \$24 currently posted by the Saudis.

Iran occupies the third tier alone. It began the year with a \$28.50-a-barrel price for its lighter grade, which is similar to the Saudis' Arab light. The Iranians have been asking \$35 a barrel from oil companies in Japan and Europe seeking new one-year contracts. The prospective buyers have balked, and the Iranians appear willing to negotiate at around \$30 a barrel.

The final tier is occupied by Libya and, presumably, Nigeria and Algeria. All three produce similar high-quality oils preferred by refiners for processing into gasoline.

The African nations began the new year with their official prices at \$30 a barrel for the top grades. As of Monday, major purchasers of Nigerian crude were receiving wires to that effect. But, as previously reported, Libya has advised purchasers of its oil that there will be additional charges, at least for the first quarter.

Mexico Prices Raised

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ) — Mexico raised its crude oil price to \$32 a barrel from \$24.60 yesterday and reserved the right to raise it again at any time "because of the uncertain situation in the world petroleum market," a spokesman for the state-owned Petroleos Mexicanos said.

EDF's borrowing requirements rise steadily over the decade, ministry said, and will be in the order of 20 billion francs annually constant terms through 1990.

Premier Raymond Barre said earlier that the opening of a billion-franc credit line aimed at reducing corporate investment in the country won't affect the draft 1980 budget which was approved by Parliament at the end of last year.

Mr. Barre was speaking after appearing before the Finance Commission of the National Assembly to explain the government's announced decision yesterday to make funds available and to earmark other 1.5 billion francs in exceptional aid for low-income families.

The ministry announced other measures to help EDF. These included: limiting salary rises; raising EDF's tariffs over the next five years at the same pace as that of the national product or more, if prices surge; postponing for six years repayment of state contributions to EDF's capital scheduled for 1979, 1980 and 1981 in order to reduce the utility's debt burden during the critical period, and extending the grace period on new loans obtained by EDF from the state to five years from the date of maturity.

Mr. Monory pledged that aside from the increase announced today, there would be no other public-sector price increases during the first half of this year.

Electricity Up

The ministry also increased the price of electricity for private users by an average 10.8 percent, and that of domestic gas by 11.8 percent.

Besides the 11.7-billion-franc write-off, the ministry announced that EDF's capital would be increased by an equivalent amount.

Today's moves are part of a series of enabling EDF to continue financing France's nuclear power program, the ministry said. The government's objective is to have a clear power account for 55 percent of French electricity production.

Noting that 1980 and 1981 would be "particularly difficult" years for EDF — the major French borrower of international capital — the ministry said the utility will be in the red through 1981, but financial equilibrium will be regained in 1982 and EDF will show increased profits thereafter.

Budget Unaffected

EDF's borrowing requirements rise steadily over the decade, ministry said, and will be in the order of 20 billion francs annually constant terms through 1990.

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## Shy of Pessimistic Estimates U.S. Auto Production Falls to End '79

DETROIT, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ) — The production of U.S. automakers in December fell far short of the December 1978 level and was even a bit shy of recent pessimistic projections by industry observers.

In December, U.S. car makers produced 451,465 units, down 28 percent from 629,710 autos the year before. Although the automakers had been steadily trimming their production plans in response to slower-than-expected new-car sales, December's output was about 3 percent short of plans at the end of November.

December production last year was the lowest since 1974 when the industry was in the middle of one of the sharpest sales slumps ever and production was cut accordingly.

Ford Posts Large Drop

Ford Motor posted the largest drop, with a 56 percent decline from the year before to 77,669 units. General Motors' output fell 18 percent in December to 300,702; Chrysler's 27 percent to 49,227, and American Motors' 43 percent to 9,621.

Volkswagen of America, however, increased production 84 percent to 15,246 units. In 1978, when its newly built factory was gearing up to full production, VW of America produced 8,269 units. Automakers finished the year with car output off 8 percent to 8,373,634 units. It was the lowest full-year production since the precipitous drop in car sales during the 1974-to-75 period. Production cuts last year were not as great as the car-sales declines that prompted them. This means that industry inventories are at very high levels and more production cuts are likely.

Last year, high gasoline prices and fears of gasoline shortages especially affected U.S. truck production. Output was off 18 percent in 1979 at 2,324,447 units compared with 3,552,112 in 1978. The lower

level of production reflects sharply declining sales of, among other things, vans and light trucks, which are often used like cars, but do not get as good mileage.

General Motors' auto production dropped to 300,702 in December compared to 366,551 in December 1978; production on the year was 5,091,867 compared to 5,284,499 for 1979. Output of trucks and buses fell to 65,626 last December compared to 109,155 in the previous December; total output for 1978 fell to 1,352,469 from 1,591,050 in 1979.

Ford Motor's car production fell to 77,669 last December from 177,492 the previous December, and dropped to 2,043,014 in all of 1979 compared to 2,557,197 the year before. Ford truck production also dropped to 53,281 in December compared to 95,432 in December 1978; total production in 1979 was 1,032,117 compared to 1,233,243 in 1978.

For Chrysler, auto production fell to 49,227 in December 1979 compared to 67,347 the previous December and dropped to 906,675 in all of 1979 compared to 1,082,275 for 1979. Truck production also fell, to 13,853 last December from 46,030 in December 1978 and to 325,016 in 1979 compared to 531,967 the previous year.

American Motors' production dipped in December to 9,621 from 10,051 the previous December and for 1979 output also dipped to 158,673 from 164,351 in 1978. Truck production also dropped in December to 24,219 from 25,319 in December 1978 but rose to 371,185 in 1979 from 360,203 in 1978.

For Volkswagen of America, estimated car production rose to 15,246 in December 1979 from 8,269 the previous December and increased to 173,405 units in all of 1979 from the 40,194 units produced in 1978. Truck production showed a dip to 2,080 in December 1979 from 2,333 in December 1978.

That traded over the full year finished with gains.

Of the 1,427 Big Board issues with a full-year track record, in fact, 355 ended with gains of more than 50 percent. And despite what the leading averages showed, the "raw" price changes calculated by Interactive without regard to a stock's size, or "weight," averaged a gain of 25.7 percent on the Big Board.

Market Indicators

Here is how market indicators, other than the Dow Jones industrial average, came through the year: New York Stock Exchange composite index, up 15.5 percent; Standard & Poor's 500, up 12.3 percent; American Exchange market-value index, up 6.1 percent; Nasdaq composite (over-the-counter), up 28.1 percent, and the Value Line composite, up 24.4 percent.

The Amex index, heavily influenced by Canadian and other oil stocks, overstated the overall gains on that exchange. Interactive calculated the average price change for Amex issues at 42 percent.

The surge of stock prices among oil, precious-metals and natural-resources stocks in the fourth quarter was all the more striking in the generally mixed context of the overall market during the period. A substantial decline occurred in October.

For the quarter, the Dow Jones industrial average was off 4.5 percent, the NYSE composite was off 0.47 percent, and the S & P 500 was off 1.3 percent. The Amex index rose 9.7 percent, the Nasdaq composite was up 4 percent and the Value Line composite dropped 1 percent.

Biggest Gainers

Biggest percentage gains for the year in each marketplace were: Big Board: Hecla, 798 percent; Charter Co., 580 percent; Talcott National, 367 percent; Beker Industries, 337 percent, and GCA Corp., 300 percent. Amex: Baruch Foster, 560 percent; Howell Corp., 481 percent; Askin Services, 454 percent; Glasrock, 354 percent, and Wainoco Oil, 350 percent. Nasdaq: Wolf Oil,

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions  
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

...ctor, indicated that the refusal was the result of the Canadians' belief that the U.S. Congress could not tell them what to do. Going along with the pay concessions U.S. workers must make, Mr. White said, would have "horrendous effects in this country." Mr. Fraser said that he still expected the union's negotiating committee to approve the reopening of the October contract with Chrysler.

### Market Closed

Financial markets were closed Thursday in Japan for the New Year holiday.

Revenue.....	503.2	448.0
Profits.....	49.4	54.8
Per share.....	2.47	2.79
Year.....	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,900.	1,600.
Profits.....	120.5	70.5
Per share.....	6.05	3.59

### A & P \*

3rd Quarter.....	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,660.	1,880.
Profits.....	1.15	1.51
Per Share.....	0.05	0.06
9 months.....	1979	1978
Revenue.....	5,010.	5,560.
Profits.....	9.68	15.3
Per Share.....	0.39	—

\* Full name is Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

## Wh

## Our b

Republic National Bank is the 47th largest bank in the terms of deposits, and still one of our New York subsidiaries the fastest growing banks today.

TDB banks continue

\* Full name is Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

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## U.S. Trade Agencies Centralized

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT) — President Carter today signed an executive order reorganizing and upgrading the federal government's international trade functions in efforts both to expand exports and to strengthen protective defenses against "unfair" import competition.

The action, the result of administration proposals that cleared Congress last Nov. 29, came in response to new responsibilities placed on the trade bureaucracy following an international liberalization pact signed by major trading nations last year.

Although it falls short of demands of some key legislators to set up an entirely new Department of Trade, the move brings about these two significant changes:

- Centralization of trade policy-making in the Office of the Special Trade Representative (now known as United States Trade Representative), who will coordinate all inter-departmental trade activities and advise the president. The office's functions have been limited primarily to trade negotiations.
- Consolidation of policy-implementing functions within an expanded Commerce Department, which in addition to export promotion and control activities takes over administration of import enforcement, a function that had been handled by the Treasury Department.

At the formal signing ceremony, Mr. Carter observed that the reorganization should contribute to an increase in the quality of goods, a reduction in inflation and improvement in employment.

Some analysts have noted, however, that the shift of enforcement activities to Commerce, a department generally more responsive to domestic interest than Treasury has been, might lead to a somewhat more protectionist tilt to trade policy.

The president, flanked by Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick, Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss, Budget Director James McIntyre Jr. and the current Trade Representative Reubin Askew, observed that the reorganization represented a "tremendous amount of work." If anything, this was an understatement.

The Treasury Department, under former Secretary Michael Blumenthal, had fought fiercely against losing import-enforcement functions. The State Department is still bitter against the loss of 165 full-time

commercial attaches in 65 countries, who now must report to Commerce.

The new post of undersecretary for international trade has yet to be filled. Luther Hodges Jr., the present No. 2 man in the department whose post shifts from undersecretary to deputy secretary, said the announcement should be made within the next week.

Among those under consideration are Sanford Greenberg, a businessman and Democratic fundraiser who had worked in the White House under President Lyndon Johnson, and Robert Herzstein, a senior partner at Arnold & Porter and considered one of the leading trade lawyers in Washington.

The undersecretary would report to Mr. Hodges and to Commerce Secretary Klutznick.

The new deputy undersecretary for trade is Donald Furtado, who has come to Commerce from the Export-Import Bank.

Three new assistant secretaries are formed under the reorganization — for international economic policy, trade administration and trade development.

Abraham Katz, who had been a deputy assistant secretary and formerly an American representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, gets the post for international economic policy.

Herta and Paul Amirian, deputy commissioner of Commerce for international matters in New York, is slated for the trade development slot.

But there is heavy bureaucratic infighting over the trade administration post, which oversees the enforcement of export controls on sensitive goods to Communist countries.

A new Trade Policy Committee is set up under the reorganization that will be under the chairmanship of the trade representative, Mr. Askew. It is to provide interagency coordination of trade policy.

Big Board Prices Retreat Amid Very Active Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated today in the heaviest trading since mid-October.

Analysts noted some of the groups hardest hit were those which posted strong gains recently, suggesting that investors wanted to lock in those profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off more than 11 points earlier in the session, closed at 820.31, off 4.26. Declines led advances about three to one. Volume rose to about 50 million shares, the highest since the record \$1.62 billion traded Oct. 10.

The Commerce Department reported that U.S. manufacturing orders rose 0.9 percent in November after a drop of 0.4 percent in October, bringing seasonally adjusted orders to a total \$147.8 billion. However, there would have been a small decline without a \$1.4-billion increase in the volatile aircraft orders category.

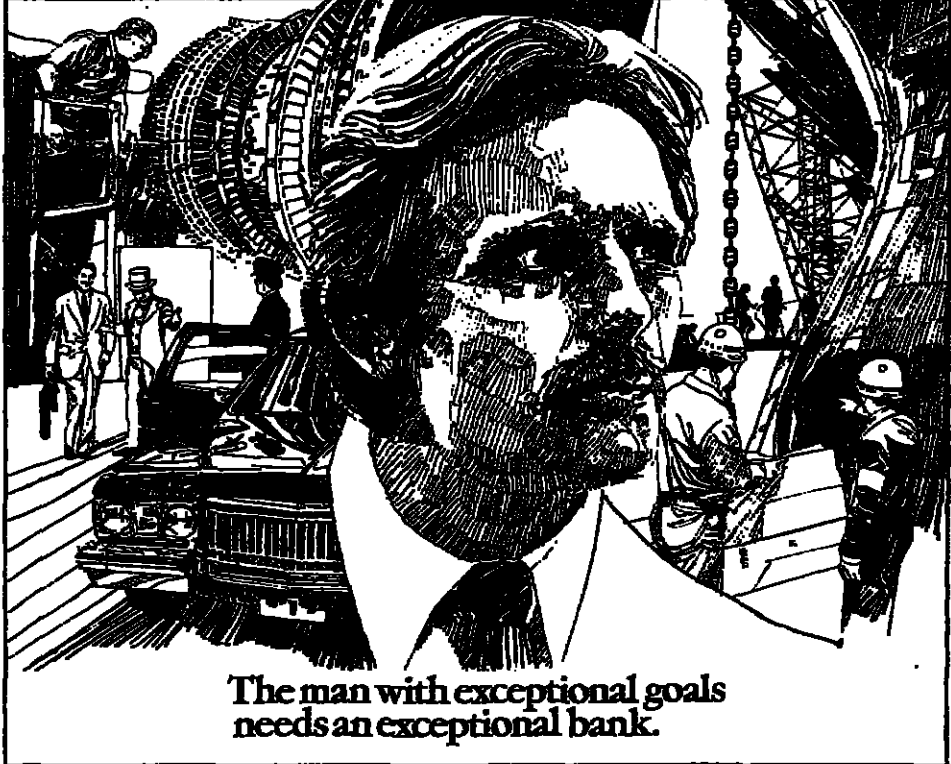
Manufacturers reported a decline of 0.5 percent to \$144.9 billion in November shipments after an increase of 1.7 percent the previous month. Inventories rose 1.2 percent in November to \$226.2 billion compared with an increase of 0.9 percent in October. Order book levels rose 1.1 percent to \$275.8 billion compared with October's 0.4-percent increase.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that business loans at major New York City reporting banks including bankers' acceptances rose \$770 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised increase of \$179 million the previous week and a decline of \$211 million a year ago.

Commercial and industrial loans at major U.S. banks rose \$1.1 billion to \$155.8 billion in the week to Dec. 26, which was \$23.4 billion higher than a year earlier.

U.S. banks' net borrowed reserves rose an estimated \$20 million to about \$668 million in the week ended yesterday. Member

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)



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Republic National Bank of New York — the 47th largest bank in the U.S.; in terms of deposits, and still moving up. In fact, our New York subsidiary is one of the fastest growing banks in America today.

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To begin with, at TDB we concentrate on the things we do best, such as trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Secondly, our clients benefit from TDB's worldwide network of affiliates and correspondent banks. That includes not only the major financial centers, such as Geneva, London and Paris, but also a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

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Trade Development Bank Holding Group: US\$ 5.9 billion in assets; US\$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30.6.79.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 47th largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.





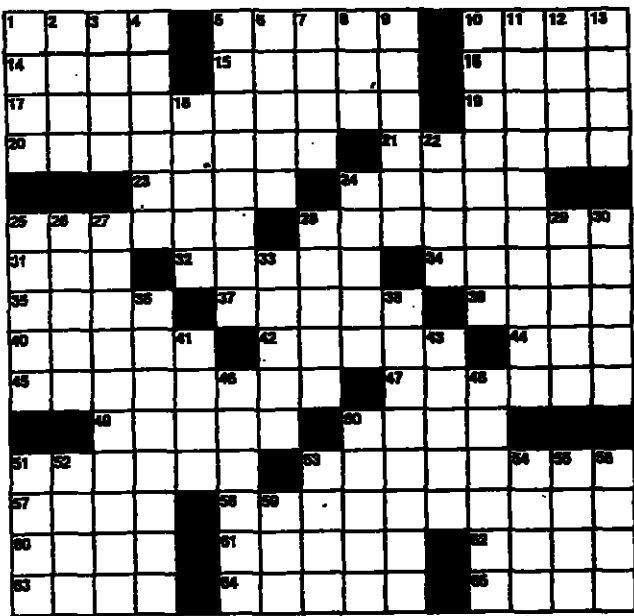








## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

1 Diner's aid  
5 Cover  
10 Event at Monticello  
14 Khachaturian  
15 Former Forest Hills org.  
16 Vagrant  
17 Yachting center near Boston  
18 Niche object  
20 Impetus  
21 Loggers' little locomotive  
22 Baker's aide  
23 Spasmic  
25 Inland creation  
28 Sharpshooters  
31 In the preceding mo.  
32 Part of a carpenter's joint  
34 Finn's country  
35 Beat  
37 Nomad  
39 Oil-rich feature

## DOWN

42 Dismisses every  
44 Compass pts.  
45 Vacillated  
47 Garrulous  
48 Chengchow's province  
50 "Michi," in Paro  
51 Ecologist  
53 The end, in slang  
57 Atlanta arena  
58 It formed Lake Mead  
60 Endorse  
61 Massive  
62 Fictional sleuth  
63 Robt. \_\_\_\_\_  
64 Chemical compound  
65 Plod; toil  
1 P.T.A. type  
2 Periods  
3 Certain T-man

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

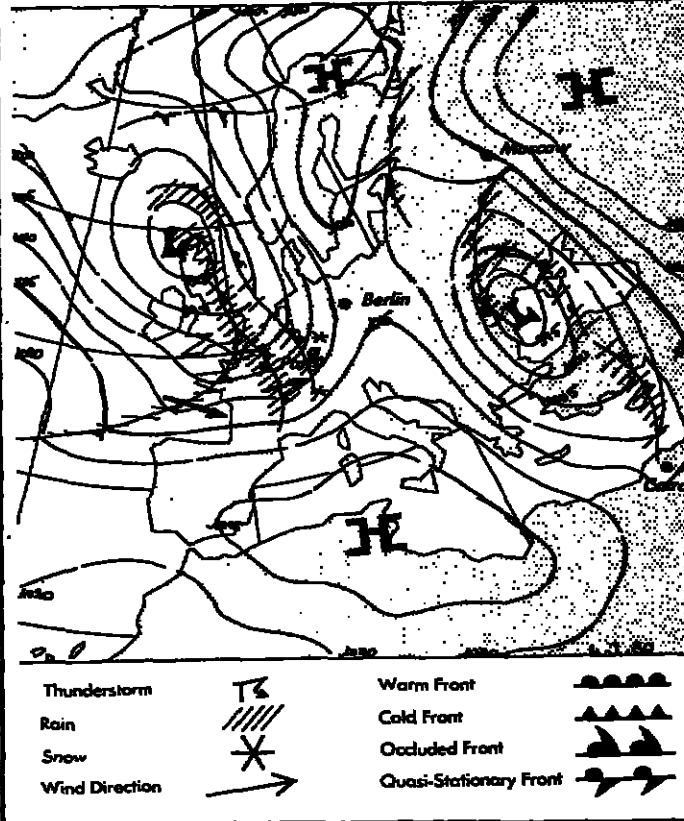
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37 Nomad  
39 Oil-rich feature

## WEATHER

C	F	W	C	F	W
ALGARVE	14	Fair	MADRID	5	Fair
AMSTERDAM	1	Snow	MILAN	20	Fair
ANKARA	2	Snow	MONTREAL	7	Fair
ATHENS	13	Snow	MOSCOW	-2	Snow
BEIRUT	15	Snow	MUNICH	-4	Snow
BELGRADE	-3	Snow	NICE	8	Fair
BERLIN	-3	Snow	PARIS	3	Fair
BRUSSELS	1	Snow	PRAGUE	-2	Snow
BUCHAREST	9	Snow	ROME	4	Fair
BUDAPEST	-2	Snow	SOFIA	0	Snow
CASABLANCA	14	Fair	STOCKHOLM	-7	Fair
COPENHAGEN	-1	Snow	TEHRAN	7	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	Fair
DUBLIN	11	Fair	TOKYO	9	Fair
EDINBURGH	1	Snow	TUNIS	9	Fair
FLORENCE	4	Fair	VIENNA	0	Snow
FRANKFURT	8	Fair	WARSAW	-3	Fair
GENOVA	1	Snow	WASHINGTON	4	Fair
HLSINKI	-4	Snow	ZURICH	0	Snow
HONGKONG	20	Fair			
ISTANBUL	12	Fair			
LAS PALMAS	20	Fair			
LISBON	11	Fair			
LONDON	5	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	27	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; Western and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



## Iran Tries to Smoke Out 5 Officials Who Allegedly Changed Cigarettes

TEHRAN, Jan. 3 (UPI)—In Iran, Winston's don't always taste good like a cigarette should and as a result a warrant is out for the arrest of five managers of the state tobacco monopoly.

According to the warrant, the country's tobacco monopoly has been using Iranian tobacco in manufacturing Winstons.

The result was "grave differences in every respect between the U.S.-made Winstons and the ones of the state tobacco company," the warrant said.

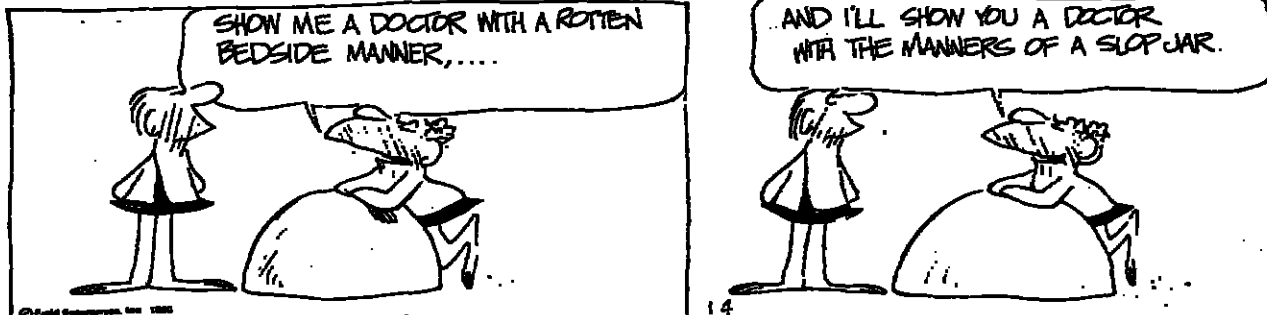
That, in turn, "resulted in considerable losses because of the undesirable quality of the internally manufactured Winstons."

The five managers were not identified.

## PEANUTS



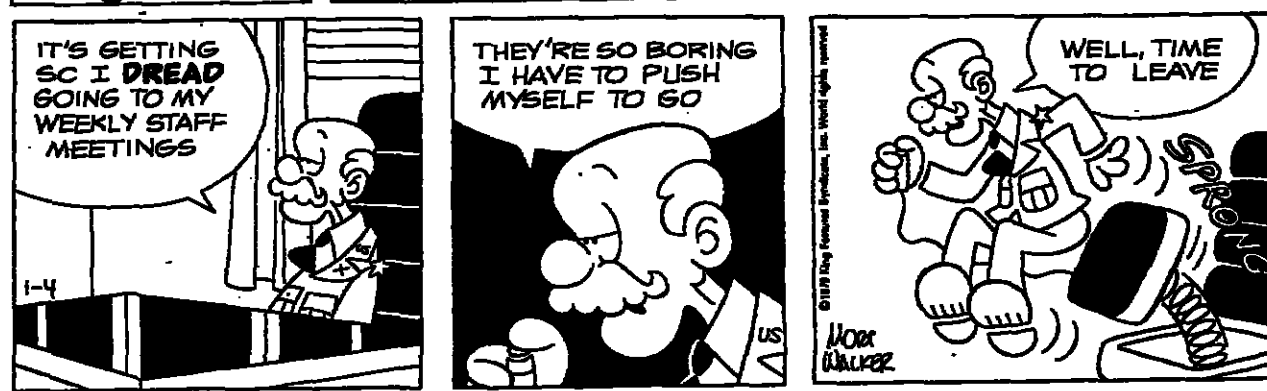
## B.C.



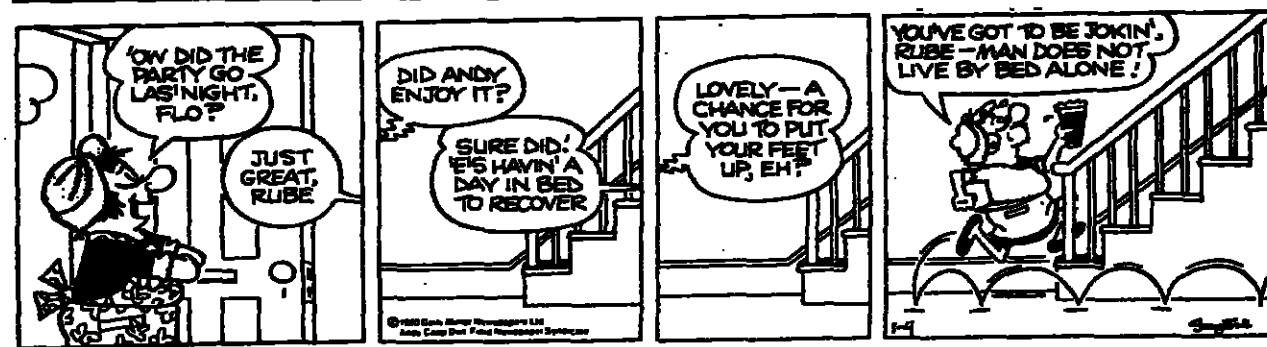
## BLONDIE



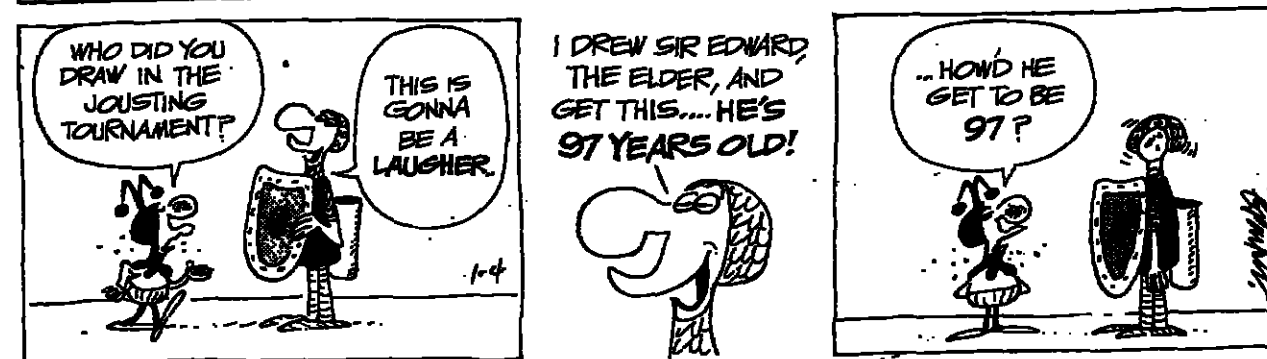
## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



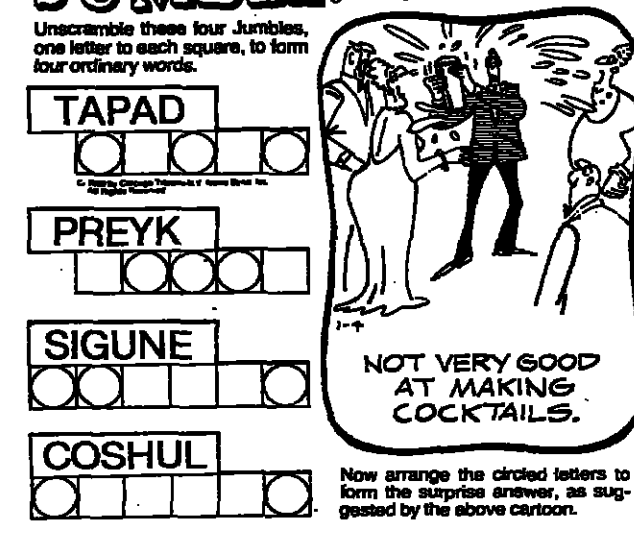
## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Answer: NO  
Yesterday's Jumbles APPLY HUMID PALACE SYSTEM  
Answer: How the manicurist kept her client's hands from getting rough—SHE SLAPPED THEM

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## CHRISTO

## Wrapped Walk Ways

Text by Ellen R. Gohsen. Photographed by Wolfgang Volz.  
Harry N. Abrams. Unpaginated. \$20.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

LIKE many other people, I have my doubts about some of the innovations of modern art, and it is one of the virtues of Christo that he both intensifies these doubts and disarms them. His best projects are simultaneously preposterous and impressive.

When he wrapped the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago in 1969, it served to show what a clumsy and unwieldy package the idea of a museum is, as well as to emphasize the mixed bag or cut-in-a-sack aspect of modern art.

Christo's "Valley Curtain" struck me as less successful. It did not seem to enhance the valley in any way, or to italicize it, as some of Christo's projects do. It was more like a simple, willful interruption of a natural continuity, and while apologies can easily fill that valley with metaphors, it did not have, for me at least, the visual justification that keeps the graphic arts from degenerating into a bastard form of literature.

Christo's wrapping in blue plastic of something like a mile of rocky Australian coastline was perhaps his most ambitious work. At first, I thought of it as a gesture of heroic gratuitousness, which might be construed as a romantic surrender to the decline of meaning in modern life. It seemed to me that to wrap nature in plastic was a way of dramatizing our alienation from it. Or it could have been intended as a shroud, as if to say that nature is dead to us.

## Modern Sensibility

But the photograph of the wrapped coastline changed my mind. In some curious way that tells us something about the modern sensibility, Christo's wrapped coastline was beautiful. It was beautiful as certain models in fashion magazines are beautiful. The draping of the fabric was like an obsessive modern adaptation of the convention of drapery in classical Greek sculpture.

Christo's draping has a multiplicity of effects. It can create the impression that the landscape, or Mother Nature, is wearing a negligee. It can suggest gift-wrapping, a bandage, a blindfold, a veil, a stocking pulled over the face of a criminal, a contraceptive. It can be seen as an aggressive appropriation, a bagging of nature.

Christo's wrapping is rather like Donald Barthelme's wonderful story in which an enormous balloon covers half of Manhattan and the populace immediately adjusts to it and invents uses for it.

In "Wrapped Walk Ways," Christo's recent project in Loose Park, in Kansas City, he wrapped 104,836 square feet of paths in 136,268 square feet of golden yellow nylon. There was some opposition to the project, mostly from the hundreds of joggers who used the park and who expressed doubts about running on draped nylon fabric. It is a pity that Ellen R. Gohsen, who wrote the text for "Wrapped Walk Ways," did not interview some of the joggers to see whether there were any who derived aesthetic or sensual gratification from running on gold paths. She missed an interesting opportunity there.

As a warm-up for Loose Park, Christo had already wrapped 100 meters of walkway in a small park in Germany. On this occasion, he used a beige synthetic fabric of extremely intelligent character. According to the director of a museum housed in that park, the wrapping had the effect of "disuniting the trees, bushes and grass, of intensifying differences among the components."

According to Gohsen, who is a curator of 20th-century art in a Kansas City museum, the Loose Park project had just the opposite effect. The gold fabric, perhaps because of the positive connotations of gold, created a sense of unity and integrity. People felt an impulse to take off their shoes and walk barefoot on the path. Gohsen goes on to remark that the wrapping "caused strangers to discourse upon the reasonableness or unreasonableness of wearing walks with fabric." It also inspired the citizenry to analyze what art meant to them and should mean to others.

Judging from these rather too remarks, Christo's wrapped walkways do not seem to have inspired Gohsen. While I had only photographs to go by, my own reaction was stronger. In some areas, especially around a pond with weeping willows and a rustic bridge, the wrapping seems quite effective. The golden paths are like a not altogether ironic echo of Van Gogh's Monet and the Impressionists. In other areas, the wrapping is as securely disgusting, like skin hanging loosely on a body.

Most of all, Christo's wrapped walkways remind me of a carpet rolled out. Usually, we roll out a carpet for an occasion. What makes this carpet intriguing is the fact that the occasion is altogether ambiguous. One could coin a Christo aphorism: Life is an ambiguous occasion.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Unveiled Letters By Trotsky Hold Few Surprises

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 3 (AP)—Thousands of letters written by Russian revolutionary leader Leonid Trotsky were unveiled yesterday, and his former bodyguard and secretary said they depict "a passionate man with strong reactions" who revealed few if any political secrets.

Jean van Heijenoort, who cataloged Trotsky's letters at Harvard University Library, said the collection "reveals a rich picture of a personality not always evident in his books."

Van Heijenoort arranged for Harvard to buy 17,500 letters from Trotsky's widow in the 1940s after the former Russian leader was assassinated in Mexico, where he was living in exile.

Trotsky, a leader of the 1917 Russian revolution and Lenin's second in command, was exiled in 1928 after losing a power struggle with Stalin.

Harvard plans later this year to publish letters written by Trotsky to his wife.

The library waited until 1980 to unveil the collection of letters, to protect the identity of Trotsky's associates. Most of the newly released letters were written by Trotsky to his supporters in Europe, China, the United States and elsewhere after his exile.

Van Heijenoort said that even though the papers reveal the Russian's involvement with Trotsky groups around the world, there is little political news in the letters likely to surprise historians.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SAFETY plays come in two varieties, automatic and sacrificial. If you have A-x-x in your hand opposite K-10-9-x-x, it is automatic to cash the ace and finesse the nine. It guards against a queen being played, and costs nothing. This is simply the right way to play this suit combination, and it can be argued that it is not a safety play at all.

In the true safety play, the declarer does not try for the maximum number of tricks—he simply wants to insure a certain minimum. A simple example is A-x-x opposite K-10-9-x-x. If you need four tricks, you must go all out and finesse the jack, but if there is your goal, you should play K-A and lead toward the jack. This improves your chances because it picks up a doubleton queen sitting over the jack.

Some of these situations are relatively common, and an expert will recognize them immediately. Some are very rare, and must be solved by brains rather than memory. A singularly pure example, looking like a deal composed for a textbook, is the diagrammed deal.

Inexperienced players should always settle in a major suit if an eight-card fit is uncovered, but experts will sometimes seek out exceptions. Here North knew that an eight-card spade fit was available for the opening bid promised at least five cards, but no-trump also seemed attractive.

North temporized with a response of two clubs, and then settled for the nine-trick game when his partner rebid two no-trump. There seemed no danger that the defenders would break through in a suit, and four spades might be in trouble if the trumps broke badly. The opening diamond lead was won with the queen in the dummy and South had to work on spades. He made the right first move, leading low to the ten, and West won with the queen, a small deception. Another diamond was played, and when South won he simply led to consider the bad spade break. He could afford to lose two more spade tricks, but not three.

A low spade lead toward dummy's nine was the solution, guarding against all spade positions. East began with four spades, South can lead toward the king later, score two tricks in the suit. And the actual position, West's eight neutralized effectively.

There is only one very small risk. If East began with five diamonds and the A-J of spades, he would be able to win this diamond, but in that case it is hardly likely that West would have led the suit.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 953	♥ 4	♠ 752	♥ 1082
♦ A754	♣ 985	♦ 7742	♣ 10843
♠ AKQ			
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ AQJ8	♥ 1082	♠ 1082	♥ K8
♦ Q102	♣ 985	♦ AK2	♣ 652
♠ 1085			
♦ J97			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♣ Pass 2♣ 2♦ Pass 2NT Pass 3NT Pass

West led the diamond ten.







